

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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IF ANY of us feel any uncertainty as to whether the Allies are at present winning the war, we ought to be considerably reassured by the activities which are being carried on by the Communists to prevent them from winning it too rapidly. The Communist "party line" is rigidly dictated from Moscow, and is followed in the minutest detail by Canadian members of the party, no matter what acrobatic convolutions it may involve. For example, in the first week of the Quebec election campaign, the *Clarion* was vehemently opposed to Mr. Duplessis, and carried an article against him written by the Quebec secretary of the party, Mr. Ryerson, whose ability to avoid getting himself put in jail under Mr. Duplessis's Padlock Law has been one of the chief objects of admiration of all good Communists for years. But before the second week of the Quebec campaign had rolled around, the "party line" had been received from Moscow, and it was to the effect that the United Front was all off, that the democracies were as bad as the totalitarian states and were to be denounced for uselessly prolonging the war for the benefit of the capitalists and the ruin of the workers, and that anybody who seemed likely to hamper the war effort of the Allies was to be supported; whereupon the *Clarion*, very reasonably, and without so much as a grimace, switched over and became a strong advocate of the return of the Duplessis Government—which we regret to say showed no gratitude whatever. Since then the Communists have been showering Montreal and Toronto with leaflets urging the populace to rise and demand an immediate peace.

None of this is due to any affection for Germany, for neither Moscow nor the Comintern has any affection for Germany. It is due entirely to the policy of the Communist party all over the world, dictated from Moscow, to prolong the war to the general exhaustion of the combatants. The best way to prolong a war is to weaken the winning side. If the Germans showed any signs of winning, the Communists would be just as anxious to weaken them as they now are to weaken the Allies.

## Unwise Broadcasting

WE HAVE received a very large number of letters, far too many to print, concerning our references last week to Mr. McCullagh's broadcast. While the majority of these were favorable to our view that the broadcast was unwise from the point of view of Allied policy, a number of them rallied to the defence of the broadcaster. We print two of the more concise of these on another page. We cannot forbear to remark that not a single one of Mr. McCullagh's defenders has made the slightest reference to the main point of our contention, the point, namely, that it is unwise in time of war for the publisher of a great newspaper, broadcasting by special invitation over a nationally owned and operated network, to make statements on a matter of major war policy which flatly contradict statements repeatedly made by the head of the British Government, the head of the French Government, the head of the Canadian Government and any number of responsible ministers in their respective cabinets.

We still think that it would have been better, in the interests of the Allied cause, if Mr. McCullagh had refrained from intimating that Mr. Chamberlain was either a liar or was misinformed when he said that "we are not fighting against the German people, for whom we have no bitter feeling," and that Mr. King was either a liar or was misinformed when he made the same statement on behalf of Canada.

## Red Cross Campaign

THE Canadian Red Cross Society, which is now conducting its campaign for the funds which will enable it to perform its functions in the present war, is an extraordinary organization. Its primary, and in war time almost its sole, objective is to provide those services which by international agreement are recognized as being obligations of humanity rather than contributions to the belligerent effort—the supply of materials and assistance for the sick and wounded, the maintenance of communication with

prisoners of war, the relief of populations in devastated areas, and so on and so on. By reason of being an affiliate of an international and voluntary body, it enjoys many privileges and immunities in the field of war which could not be granted to any organization under military orders. Its history in the War of 1914-18 is one of truly amazing accomplishment for a country practically untried in large-scale warfare.

Yet in the intervals of peace it maintains a constant activity in the interests of the sick and distressed in many different categories, ranging from famine districts in China to the victims of motor accidents at dangerous points on the Canadian highways, where it has fifty-two first aid stations with personnel trained by the St. John Ambulance Association. It knows the kind of work that it is equipped to do, and is wonderfully efficient at it.

In war its services are indispensable. The presence of its insignia on the battlefield is the best proof that even in "totalitarian" warfare man does not wholly cease to be civilized. To support it is as much a moral obligation as to pay one's taxes. If Canadians did not maintain the appropriate Red Cross services for their own troops, they would have to be maintained by the British Red Cross, which has already a vastly greater burden than we have to carry.

## Why Hallowe'en?

IF THE average Canadian citizen had the same task to perform as we have for an hour or so every working day, namely that of skimming through the pages of some scores of newspapers from all over Canada, and if he had to perform that task during the week following the annual celebration of Hallowe'en, we are confident that he would share our view that it is high time that that traditional and ancient but certainly no longer religious observance came to an end.

The amount of disorder, destruction of property, risk and actual damage to persons, organized bullying and terrorizing of unpopular or merely "peculiar" individuals, that occurred in every province of the Dominion on Hallowe'en this year was nothing short of shocking, and scarcely a daily newspaper failed to deplore some cowardly or idiotic act with serious consequences which had occurred within its territory.

BUT Hitler's assassination wouldn't have helped any. Nazi Germany would still have been a Goering concern.

Let's see. By this Sunday it will be eleven weeks that the war has been on and off.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because when radio announcers recite the commercial they'll giggle.

The only major military event of last week is reported by Oscar, our unofficial war observer: The Dutch took Holland.

Allied Statesmen are already worrying about this problem: after they've won the war, what are they going to do with it?

It's late Autumn in both Germany and Canada. Here we burn the leaves, there they burn the leaflets.

We are not surprised at the report that they are reading more poetry in Great Britain. The British can be depended upon to make any sacrifice to win the war.

First Citizen: "I thought you went to an island with a palm tree to get away from it all?"

Second Citizen: "It turned out to be a base for Nazi submarines."

In Vancouver a mob of some three hundred youths terrorized the Oriental section for hours, smashing windows and looting, and injuring a policeman so that he had to be sent to hospital. On a smaller scale similar events took place in scores of cities, towns and villages.

The traditional merrymaking has been superseded by pure mob disorder, under cover of which very heinous crimes are apt to be perpetrated. It is time that public opinion began to take this sort of thing seriously, and to back up the authorities in the most energetic efforts to suppress it. It is not childish play, it is not amusing, and it is very far from harmless, and the victims of these "pranks" are entitled to the fullest measure of protection that the law can give them.

## Governments Dig In

IT WILL be a very sound and safe principle for Canadians to act upon for the duration of the war, if we make a practice of inquiring, about every move by a government to increase its own power or to diminish the checks or the publicity under which it must operate, whether that move is definitely calculated to enhance our efficiency in the war, and whether the changes which it makes are definitely limited to the duration of the war, so that on the proclamation of peace we go back absolutely to the as-you-were. A proposal which complies with these requirements is a tolerable proposal, and all that we need ask about it is whether the resultant increased efficiency in the war is worth the temporary sacrifice of liberty. Any other proposal which masquerades under the guise of a "reform" can very well be postponed until we are much better able to consider it on its merits.

As a result no doubt of the war atmosphere our governors of every kind are developing a perfect passion for enacting—or effecting by departmental regulation or order-in-council—all sorts of alleged reforms which the country has got along without for generations or centuries, which it is not demanding now, and which it could perfectly well get along without until it has finished dealing faithfully with Herr Hitler. In Ontario Mr. Cross and Mr. Conant are at it. Mr. Cross wants to abolish municipal

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

That song, "We'll hang our washing on the Siegfried Line, if the Siegfried Line's still there", sounds to us like a bit of washful thinking.

As the world grows smaller, remarks Timus soberly, so does our opinion of it.

This week's fairy tale: Once upon a time an industrialist went to Ottawa just for the visit and not to seek a contract.

THE L(H)ITTLE(R) WAR  
(With acknowledgements)

Yesterday upon the air  
I heard a war that wasn't there.  
It wasn't there again to-day.—  
I wish that it would go away!  
—HORACE.

Winston Churchill made a fighting speech on Sunday. This is one field in which, we can rest assured, Hitler will not be afraid to counter attack.

There may be a new world after this war, but alas, there'll still be the same old people.

Esther, who already feels tired at the prospect, says she wishes she had some political influence at Ottawa so that she could get the War Purchasing Board to do her Christmas shopping.

## ↑ THE PICTURES ↓

ONE EXCELLENT REASON why there have been so far no large scale attacks on the civilian population of the British Isles is that the Nazis are fully aware that immediate retaliation awaits them. The war in the air to date—small scale though it has been—appears to have proved definite superiority for British types of aircraft. Here are two scenes from the air defence. LEFT, a ground crew prepares to load bombs of varying weights before a night bomber sets out. RIGHT, a defence craft silhouetted against the night sky as it awaits news of enemy's approach.

elections for the duration of the war, and make them biennial instead of annual after it. (At least that is what he wanted originally, but his speech at Caledonia suggests that he may be withdrawing the "duration" idea as a result of public clamor, which is an excellent evidence that public clamor is a good thing.) The biennial elections would be a perfectly good reform if there were any demand for them among the interested parties, namely the municipal electors, but there isn't. It is a proposal which has nothing to do with the war except that it will save a little money; so would the abolition of elections for the Legislature, and somebody at Queen's Park will probably be proposing that soon. The argument that Great Britain has done it is absurd; in Great Britain it is dangerous to hold a public meeting because of the possibility of air raids, and the most valuable part of the electorate, the fighting part, is all away on military or naval duty; we have not heard that anything resembling this exists in Canada.

Mr. Conant, who has no faith in the courts when it is a matter of the Ontario government's claims for inheritance taxes, and makes the Lieutenant Governor say that they have "impaired" the enforcement of that government's legislation, has now developed such an implicit faith in them in criminal cases that he is willing to relieve them of all the checks and safeguards resulting from the presence of the press and the public at their proceedings. He has suddenly discovered—or some body of moralists has suddenly told him—that certain sensational newspapers get a good deal of their juiciest sex material from the court proceedings involving charges of indecency and immorality, and he has issued an order that the public and the press are to be excluded in all such cases. We regard this as an exceedingly dangerous attack upon one of the chief safeguards of justice, and as an absolutely preposterous method of enforcing decency in the press. Mr. Conant may rest assured that if he has no means of preventing the gutter sheets from printing indecent material, just because it is indecent, he will never be able to prevent them from printing it by merely denying them access to the most convenient source of such material. There are plenty of other sources, and they will be discovered and worked. The evil is not new; it has existed ever since the printing press was invented, and the morals of the people of Ontario have not been too seriously impaired as a result of it in the last hundred years. The way to prevent indecency in the press is to prosecute it when it occurs, not to turn the courts into so many Star Chambers just because it might occur.

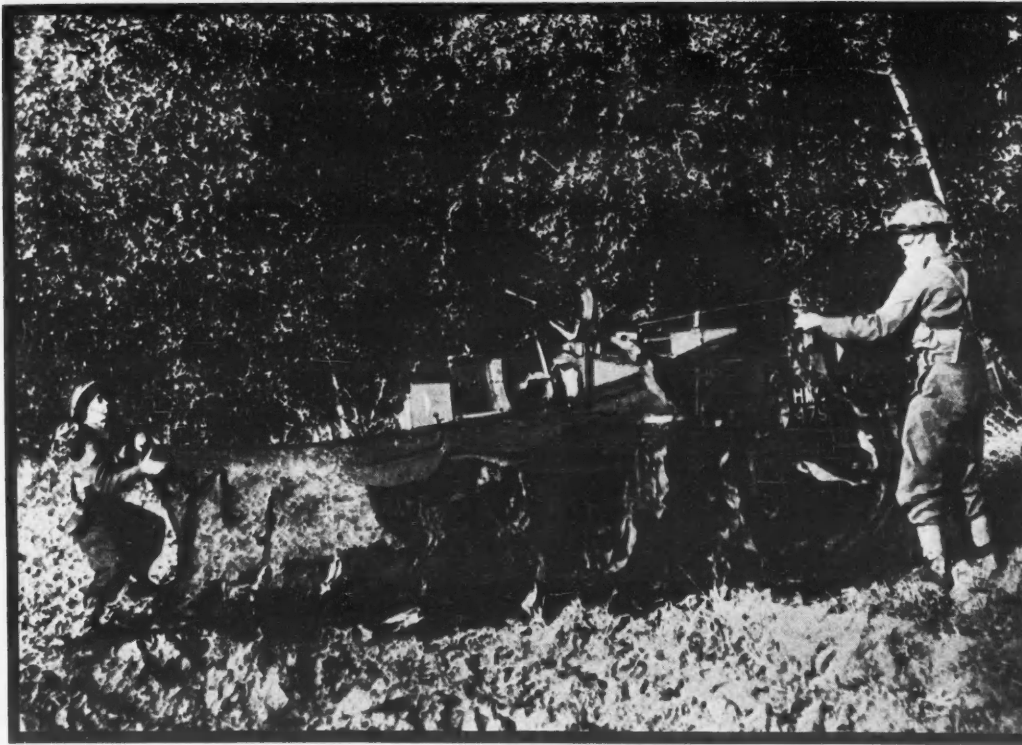
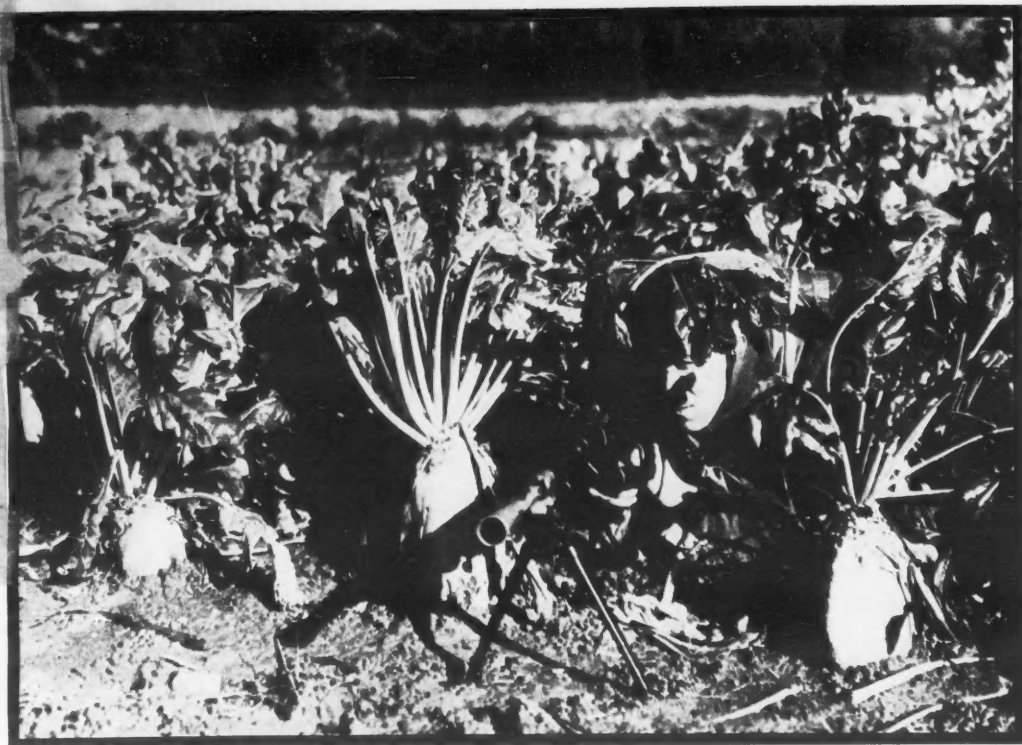
## Three Thousand Buffalo

IN A recent announcement over the radio the Canadian public was informed that the Dominion Government had decided to scrap Wainwright as a National Park and destroy some three thousand buffalo as well as a number of other wild animals. No reason was given for this extraordinary decision, but it is said unofficially that Wainwright is needed for military purposes.

No loyal Canadian can have the slightest wish to hamper in any way, by word or deed, the heavy task of the military branch of the Government. At the same time it does seem unfortunate that this bald statement should be allowed to go out with no official

(Continued on Page Three)





## If You Want Real Communism Don't Go To Russia

BY COL. GEORGE DREW

THERE is more real Communism in Canada today than there is in the whole Soviet Union. That is perhaps the greatest enigma which Russia presents to the world. If they were honest, those who profess Communism would be the most bitter opponents of Stalin and his regime. This simple and obvious fact has much to do with the morale of the Russian people.

Communism began neither with Lenin, nor with Karl Marx. Many of our young people, who look upon the acceptance of any new political doctrine as evidence of their own maturity and intellectual emancipation, should keep that thought in mind. A witty Frenchman said long ago that any man of twenty who is not a Communist has no heart and any man of forty who still is a Communist has no head.

The beguiling theory that division of all property will produce universal happiness is as old as recorded history. Karl Marx would have been the last to claim any originality for the idea. He merely applied an ancient doctrine to the industrial era. Two thousand three hundred years ago Plato enunciated all the essential principles of Communism including even community of wives. For all those centuries people have been trying to discover what Communism really is. More than a hundred years ago in England the "Corn-Law Rhymer" gave this amusing but illuminating answer:

"What is a Communist? One who has yearnings  
For equal division of unequal earnings.  
Idler or bungler or both he is willing  
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling."

Stripped of all mysticism and hypocrisy that perhaps is still the best definition of the political doctrines of Karl Marx which Lenin and his followers said they were going to carry into practice for the first time in Russia. "From each, according to his capacity; to each, according to his needs." That was the promise of the Communists. There must still be many people in Russia who remember that promise. Those words were supposed to epitomize true social equality and were repeated on every possible occasion like a magic incantation.

### Greatest Inequalities

The truth is that there are greater inequalities in Russia than in any other country in the world today. In the cities, and particularly in the country, I saw filth, squalor, hunger and depravity such as I had not believed existed anywhere in the world. Outside of the fortunate minority, the people literally live in rags. Their pitiful wages cannot buy even the cheapest of clothes as we understand the word. The peasants and most of the manual workers in the cities wear smocks and shapeless breeches which they make of sack or of such other material as they can get.

During the twenty years in which the world has seen the greatest building activity of all time, Russia has stood still except for the few impressive and highly publicized developments completed under the direction of British, American, French or German engineers. This applies particularly to housing accommodation. In those years Great Britain has built more than three million new homes and thousands of apartment buildings. In Paris, Rome, Berlin and most other capitals miracles have been performed in providing clean and attractive accommodation for the workers. In Algiers, for instance, I saw well built and well equipped apartments, constructed under an employment scheme for veterans of the Great War, which rented for the equivalent of seven dollars a month. Vienna wiped out its slums by the most comprehensive plan of socialized apartment construction to be found anywhere in the world. It is only by such a comparison that one can realize the ghastly failure of the Soviet government to meet the simplest housing requirements of its people.

There are new houses. There are new apartments. You will see photographs of them in their pamphlets and you will be given the impression that they are springing up everywhere. In a government publication, which I obtained from the Soviet office in London, I read that Moscow was being developed under one of the most comprehensive town-planning schemes in the world, and that one would see a city of wide streets and open spaces designed by Soviet officials who had in mind above everything else the health and happiness of their people. It is this naive dishonesty which defies diagnosis. Those who write such fiction know that its absurdity will be apparent to anyone who sees the reality. Evidently that aspect is completely ignored in the settled purpose of deceiving those who will never see Russia.

### Planned 100 Years Ago

Moscow is in fact an extremely well-planned city. When it was rebuilt, after the fire which consumed most of its buildings and Napoleon's ambitions at the same time, it was laid out with extraordinarily wide main streets, radiating from the Kremlin to a boulevard which formed a complete circle where the old city wall had been. The city grew beyond that circle but the streets, as they were extended, maintained their width and for that reason Moscow at the time of the Revolution, which with but few changes is the Moscow of today, is built like a great wheel with the Kremlin as the hub. Thus, whether one approaches the centre of the city along Gorky Street, Kropotkinskaya Street, Myasnikskaya Street, or Pokrovskaya Street, the ancient pointed towers of the Kremlin rise in front of you.

No city is better planned for modern motor traffic. At present this is unimportant as there are so few automobiles that there would be no congestion even with narrow streets. People wander about their wide ex-

panses with the utmost disregard for their safety because those cars which are in use are driven with equal disregard for the few traffic lights which seem to have been put up as a matter of form. Certainly no attention is paid to them. The highways of Moscow are, however, well designed to handle heavy motor traffic when it comes. But the Soviet government had nothing to do with that. That was done more than one hundred years ago.

The Soviet government has, however, had everything to do with modern living and working conditions in the city. Although the city was so well planned and is so well adapted to expansion, no new houses have been

built in Moscow since the Revolution. The only increased living accommodation for nearly three million added population are some indescribably ugly, badly built and unsanitary apartment dwellings capable of housing, even under present Russian conditions, about 50,000 people. The result is that whole families are crowded into single rooms. There is no such thing as a private home except for the party officials. The filth, smell, and degradation can easily be imagined. No one shows the slightest interest in the appearance of the buildings. There is no reason why they would when four or five families occupy a small house barely large enough for one family under the simplest conditions. As

### FROM WEEK TO WEEK

## War Without Hope of Peace

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THERE are two radically contrasted schools of thought in Canada, and doubtless also in Great Britain and France, as to the nature of the present war and the way in which it should be fought. In Canada, Prime Minister King, in virtue of his official position, may be designated as the protagonist of one school, just as Prime Minister Chamberlain is the protagonist of the same school in Great Britain; and Mr. McCullagh, partly by accident and partly by his aggressive temperament, has become the protagonist of the other school. The difference between them goes considerably deeper than the mere question of the frame of mind in which Canadians should approach the war, the kind of propaganda which should be employed in it, and the concept of the German people which that propaganda should seek to build up in our minds. The King-Chamberlain war and the McCullagh war are just not the same war at all. The McCullagh war is the war of 1914-18 all over again. The King-Chamberlain war is a totally different war, in a totally different spirit, conducted in hope of a totally different sequel.

I cannot make this point clearer than by some rather extensive quotations from that admirable columnist of the *Wall Street Journal*, Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock. In a recent issue Mr. Woodlock described the difference between the "state of mind" in which war is conceived today, and that in which it was conceived twenty-five years ago. In 1914, he says, "all parties went into the conflict with a spirit of something like exaltation; today there is nothing of this discernible. In its place is a sadness mixed with grim resolution, and a profound hatred of the business itself." The 1914 war was an unlimited war, a "war with the lid off" to paraphrase an observation of Foch. "Today there is manifest a deep desire to limit the slaughter and the destruction."

Mr. Woodlock cites at some length the description given by the Italian historian Ferrero of the concept of war entertained by the European statesmen of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which he summarizes thus: "In the absence of an international court of appeal to which disputes could be referred (as they had frequently been referred in previous centuries to Emperor or Pope) it was recognized that war was an inevitable recourse for their settlement. War had become increasingly destructive; therefore, it was necessary to limit it to the minimum required to obtain the objective. The objective was a peace which should close the disputes—all of them—that had caused the war, and in the conduct of the war, care was to be taken to avoid, so far as possible, doing anything not clearly necessary which would make a peace more difficult. Manoeuvres rather than battles were the great study of generals; war was conceived mainly as a great chessboard game. It was, as Ferrero says of it, a thoroughly 'civilized' theory."

### War of Nations, Not Princes

One of the chief reasons why the war of 1914 appeared, both at the time and in retrospect, so horrible, is that it was the first great war in which these canons were thrown to the winds. "It brought the war of nations—not princes—with conscript, not professional, armies." And "on each side it developed a spirit of hatred and passion so violent as to destroy any chance of a peace to follow the victory—as every one knows, there was no peace—and its record of killings and of destruction was such as to stagger the imagination. It is before the prospect of a renewal of that kind of war that the powers now eye each other doubtfully, each side with all its engines and its conscript armies massed and ready to strike, yet hesitant, hesitant because afraid, each afraid to loose the storm."

Mr. Woodlock hopes, not very confidently, that this fear may prove to be the beginning of wisdom, and that the powers may succeed in limiting this and all future wars. The reason for his lack of

confidence is that the matters in dispute are spiritual, not material; that the Westwall line "divides two fundamental cultures, each the complete antithesis of the other, each flatly denying the other. How can there be peace between them? One or the other must die."

"It seems to us unthinkable," concludes Mr. Woodlock, "that the culture of 'Nihilism,' as Rauschnig rightly terms it, could destroy the great culture inherited from Greece and Rome and vivified by Christianity; yet that culture is sick in its very vitals by reason of its apostasy from the thing that gave it fullest life. Can we be sure that it will survive and that Christianity will not have to build anew from the ground up?"

### Is All Germany Nazified?

Well, if the culture of Nihilism is identical with the German people, this sombre estimate of Europe's prospects may well be true. But is it? Is there no reaction among the German people against, and away from, the dogma that no non-German has rights against a German, the dogma that no German may think otherwise than as the Fuehrer thinks, the dogma that German blood requires its possessor to serve the interests of the German state no matter into what citizenship he was born or what government is elected by him and protects him? These are the official tenets of Nazism, but are they the ineradicable beliefs of the German people? Must the Hitler philosophy continue even if the Hitler Gestapo and the Hitler propaganda bureau are destroyed? Will the German people still want to conquer the world after being twice shown that they cannot do it?

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. King have not accepted these depressing conclusions. They believe that it is still possible for the rest of Europe to live with the German people, and for the German people to live with the rest of Europe. In that belief there still resides some hope for the future of Europe, of the world, of Christianity. In acting on that belief it is still possible to fight this war with the conviction that a durable peace may issue from it. In the opposite belief I frankly admit that I can see no hope whatever. It means that the German nation must either be exterminated or be enslaved, or else the rest of Europe must be exterminated or enslaved. Neither of these is an acceptable alternative. I do not like the idea of France and Britain being enslaved, but by the time they have enslaved Germany they will have reduced themselves to something pretty close to the level of the Hitlerite Germans; and Russia will long before that have become the master of Europe and perhaps of the world, and we shall all be living under a system closely resembling that of the Kremlin, with spies in every home and firing squads in every police-station.

The German people have certain qualities which make them an easy prey to autocrats who flatter their racial vanity while trampling on their individual rights. The particular autocrat who now flatters and tramples on them was greatly aided in his rise to power by the very nations whose freedom he is now threatening. Unquestionably he has done much, since he rose to power, to corrupt the philosophy and religion of at least the younger members of the German nation. Unquestionably it will not be an easy task to bring the German people back to a sense of respect for human individuality and of regard for moral laws. But to declare that it cannot be done, that the German people are hopelessly corrupted and debased, that Christianity is without power among them and decency without influence, is to give up the battle before it is fought. If the only thing that can be done with the Germans is to exterminate or enslave them, we may as well give up right now; for they cannot be exterminated or enslaved.

### ↑ THE PICTURES ↓

THE ART OF CONCEALMENT figures importantly in the training of the modern soldier, especially in these days of extensive reconnaissance flights by hostile aircraft. Here are two British Official pictures from France showing how well the Army has learned the lesson. LEFT, a light machine gunner with his Bren gun fades completely into the background of the field crop he has chosen for his position. RIGHT, a Bren gun armored carrier about to "disappear". The wives of fishermen throughout the British Isles have been busy for months making nets for the Army and this shows the use to which they are put—camouflage.

a result Moscow is dull and tawdry beyond belief. The buildings and the people are without spirit.

What this congestion means can perhaps best be illustrated by the simple fact that in Moscow four and a half million people are living in an area considerably less than half the size of the city of Toronto. The living space within that area is also greatly reduced by the number of public buildings and offices required for the most top-heavy bureaucracy in the world.

### Privileged Party Members

But perhaps you have been to the World's Fair in New York and have seen the pictures of people enjoying themselves at games of various kinds in bright, attractive clothes. Or you may have been impressed with the pictures and stories of what are euphemistically described as Parks of Culture and Rest. You may also have been told of the Crèches where children can be left to play while their mothers are at work.

There is one such Crèche in Moscow, situated in a fine old park and equipped with a number of the standard amusements for children which one will see in any children's playground anywhere in the world. But the children are only allowed to be left there by official ticket. It is available only to party members and so limited is the accommodation for so great a population that they are fortunate to get a ticket once a month.

The Park of Culture and Rest at Moscow has its counterpart in all the larger cities of Russia. It is nothing but an amusement park in spite of its impressive title. It is beautifully located on the south bank of the Moscow River just beyond the Krymski bridge. There is nothing remarkable about it. The same area was an amusement park before the Revolution. The only remarkable thing about it is that it should be considered worthy of so much propaganda. There is at least ten times as much equipment at the Midway at the Toronto Exhibition. That it is even considered worthy of comment outside of Russia is a sorry comment on the dreadful monotony of the lives of even the most fortunate.

As for the sports pictured so lavishly in their propaganda show at New York and in their pamphlets, it is only necessary to say that when Russia enters a team in the Olympic Games it will then be plenty of time to believe that such games are being played anywhere in Russia. They have great parades of young men and women which are impressive as mass demonstrations, but individual competitive effort, which develops personal initiative, is completely lacking.

This absurd emphasis on the mere existence of such normal things as amusement parks and children's playgrounds is important as it demonstrates so vividly the barren tragedy of the lives of the Russian people. But for a few there is much luxury and much extravagance. That is the most startling aspect of the complete repudiation of the Communist revolutionary doctrines taught in turn by Robespierre, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Trotsky and until recently even by Stalin himself.

### Incredible Contrasts

In the whole of Russia the average wage is a little over 200 rubles a month, or \$40. That is the payment of the worker "according to his needs" in the "Workers' Paradise." But the commissars, high officials, factory directors, writers and artists receive as much as \$100,000 a year. It is they whom you see in the Rolls Royces, Cadillacs and Packards. They are the gay people who get uproariously drunk at the Metropole or National Hotels, where a simple dinner costs more than \$10 and a bottle of Crimean champagne costs \$15. At the fifty-year-old Metropole, which is still the best hotel in Moscow, a noisy gathering dances each night to a magnificent orchestra. There are pretty and well-dressed women at the Metropole. But for centuries Russia has been famous for beautiful women and Russian men with money have never failed to show material appreciation of such beauty. Many visitors to Russia seem to base their impressions of Moscow on what they see during an evening at the Metropole.

Nowhere have I seen such contrasts as there are at this very hotel. In the summer, breakfast is served in an outdoor café separated from the street by rows of potted trees and plants. Half-starved waifs put their

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# The Front Page

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explanation. For years we Canadians have missed very few opportunities of reminding the world of our forethought and public spirit in rescuing the buffalo from imminent extinction, and Wainwright Park has become the tangible symbol of our achievement. There is no hiding the fact that the proposal to slaughter three thousand buffalo appears to many people to be shocking and quite unnecessary. It may be true that the survival of the buffalo has been safeguarded by the gradual removal of substantial numbers to other Parks in Western Canada, although there is always the possibility of an epidemic wiping out these supplementary herds. But even assuming that the species is reasonably safe from extinction, most people will feel that a much more than ordinary reason would have to be put forward to justify the destruction of the Wainwright herd and all that it stands for.

If, as seems to be the case, the Park is to be used as a training ground for military airmen, one wonders why, with hundreds of thousands of acres of equally suitable land available, it should be thought necessary to use Wainwright. And, even if it were necessary to preempt the Park, why butcher the herd? If nothing will do but to get rid of them, why not make a present of the buffalo to the Government of the United States? There is no possible doubt that such a gracious gesture would be acceptable. Americans were rather ashamed of the parsimony and short-sightedness of their own government in neglecting to take over the handful of buffalo that the enterprise of one of their own citizens had saved, and they have ever since been loud in their praise of the action of the Dominion in preserving one of the most distinctive and interesting of North American animals. They might be amazed at the gift, but they would certainly accept it. The distinction, for what it may be worth, of being known the world over as the savior of the buffalo would be lost to Canada, but at any rate we would not be spoken of as the country that massacred its wild life in a sanctuary.

## Real Communism

(Continued from Page Two)

pitiful little arms through the leaves, begging for bread. I saw hungry-looking men and women staring from the street at the simple food on the tables with longing in their passive faces. But there is something more on the faces of these and millions of other Russians than longing and hunger. It is the look which appeared on the faces of the people of France one hundred and fifty years ago when they contrasted their own destitution with the reckless self-indulgence of those in power, and heard a heartless queen answer their plea for bread with the contemptuous remark, "Let them eat cake."

The simple and terrible truth is that the Russian people are now living under conditions far worse than those which preceded the revolution. According to the official statistics of Professor S. Prokopovich, the buying power of the workers is less than half what it was in 1914 if it is interpreted in terms of the food and clothing which can be bought by the average wage. Not even the most ingenious propaganda can disguise the effect on national morale of such extremes between the poverty of the worker and the extravagance of the party leaders.

## Terrorized Bureaucracy

Those who still believe that a great social experiment is still marching forward in Russia should read an article by Vincent Sheean in *The New Republic* for November 8, 1939. Sheean has been an enthusiastic sympathizer with the efforts of the Soviet Union to put Communism into practice. He says himself in his article that it is "the first criticism I have ever made of the Soviet Union." A few quotations from this disillusioned supporter tell the story in its stark horror:

"No reflective person outside the Soviet Union assumes that it is necessary to murder millions of people to produce an industrialization program. It would not have been necessary in the Soviet Union under a different political development. Nor is it necessary to enforce agrarian collectivization in a way which brings about the death of six million people from starvation."

## WE ARE ALONE

WE ARE alone, who strove to be  
Together in the high sun's weather.

We are bereft, as broods a tree  
Whose leaves the river sucks forever.

We are as clouds, which merge and vanish  
Leaving breathless the dead horizon—

We are as comrades, whose handshake only  
Comes rare as leap-year and mistletoe morning.

Each one ploughing a one-man clearing  
Neither one alive to see

In wider boundaries of daring  
What the recompense might be.

Vancouver.

DOROTHY LIVESAY.

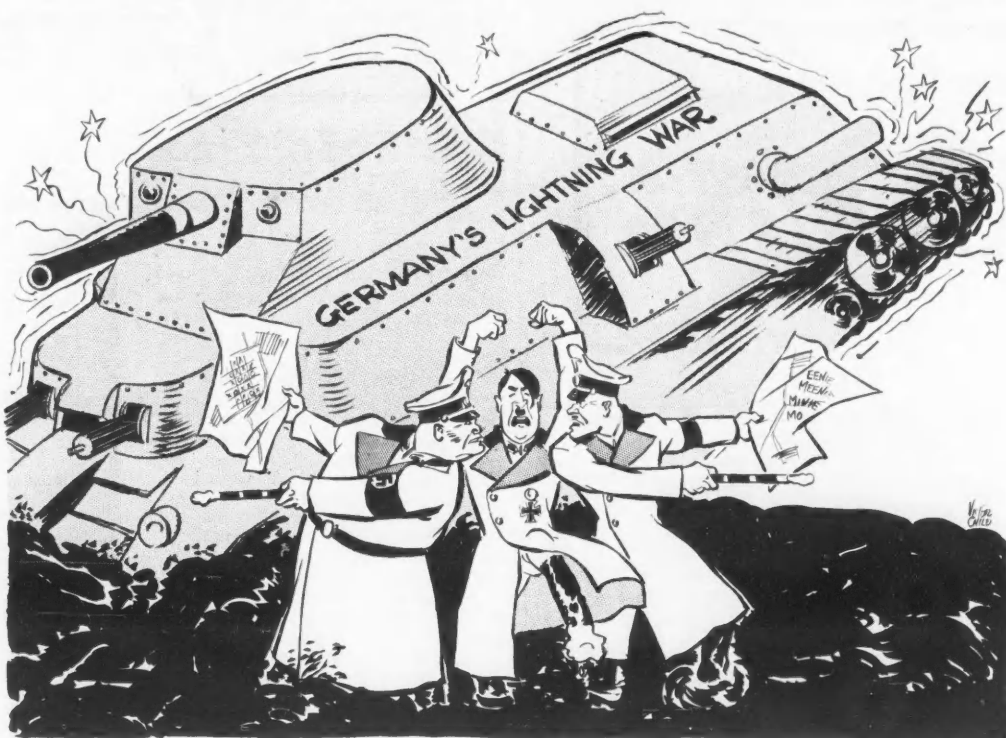
These monstrous sacrifices have been entailed by the haste, waste and inefficiency of a terrorized bureaucracy operating under naked political control—that is, under the orders of power unrestrained and irresponsible, concentrated more and more into the hands of a single man.

"A measure of industrialization and of agrarian collectivization has been achieved at the cost of millions of lives; the workers have lost every liberty hitherto known to man, and can choose neither their place, times nor kinds of work; they cannot organize, strike or protest in any way; the prison and the knout are installed in factory and collective farm."

"The human and economic waste has been colossal, more, probably, than any nation has ever known in twenty years of its history; and the enslavement of the proletariat and peasantry, which no longer have even the right of movement from one part of the same district to another, is without parallel in the records of mankind."

These words of Vincent Sheean's, which are being echoed by all who have seen Russia and are prepared to speak the truth, should help to explain how little reliance Stalin can place on the loyalty or morale of his people if he should make war against any powerful nation.

Next week, "Unholy Russia"—a study of the Communist substitution of Communism for religion, and its effect upon the character of the people.



IN THE MEANTIME LET'S LISTEN TO THE BLITZ CREAK.

## THE WAR AGAINST AGGRESSION

# "England Is The Enemy"

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

I AM surprised that such an outstanding political writer as Anne O'Hare McCormick of the *New York Times* should not even suggest that the Munich beer hall explosion might have been staged by the Nazis themselves. She sees it as either the treasonous act of members of the Gestapo, proving disloyalty to Hitler in that body, or the successful plot of opposition Germans, almost as damning to the secret police in its exposition of their inefficiency.

To me the whole thing is strongly suspect. Instead of being hushed up, as other attempts on Hitler's life have been (so that you hardly know of them), too much facility was given the foreign press in reporting it. Too many pictures were made available. There was too much emphasis on the size of the explosion, the precise number of minutes after Hitler's speech that it happened, the height of the pile of debris and the fact that it was exactly over the place where the "Fuhrer" had been standing. There was the timely exit of all the important Nazi leaders, covered by the rumor that one of the most prominent of them, Hess, had been killed.

There was the immediate declaration that the bomb could only have been planted by the British Intelligence Service, duly followed by the discovery among the ruins of fragments marked "Made in Birmingham." There was the furious outbreak against Britain in the press, coupled with an eagerness (itself suggestive of guilt) to show that the British must have known about it, because their radio announced only the day before that a "secret weapon" would be used against Germany, and was able to give out the news only three hours after it happened, while the British press had pictures of it next day. (A poor effort alongside that of the Nazi news service, which announced Dollfuss's death before it happened, and sent out pictures in readiness days before!)

## Another Reichstag Fire

No, it is another Reichstag Fire. The Nazi propagandists thought that the selection of the historic birthplace of National Socialism and the magnitude of the explosion would shock the German people and the civilized world. I don't know about its effect on the German people (one would think that it would be a heavy blow to Hitler's prestige, and that is the weakness of my whole argument that the Nazis planned it), but it was a complete misfire with the rest of the world. The bomb, it is my guess, was planted after Hitler had left the hall, and the reason that Hess was not around to answer "present!" to the roll-call was that he was in charge of the arrangements. Hitler would have trusted them to no other. The intention was to provide the justification for a new and greater campaign of abuse, and very possibly the signal for open warfare, against Britain.

Hitler, hemmed in to the East by Stalin's swift consolidation of the ground handed to him by the German leader, and to the West by the formidable defences of the Maginot Line and its Swiss and Belgian flanks, but still forced to action of some kind, is trying to channelize this against Britain. Having now gone through nearly all the money and all the emotions of his people, only to find them still indifferent to, and still insufficiently prepared for war, he is now exploiting this last bit of capital left to him by earlier régimes: hatred of England. Nor is the effort without promise.

## Posters of the Old War

I have been through the war exhibitions of Nazi Germany. Alongside the Big Bertha and the model of the various phases of the "great German naval victory" of Jutland is always an exhibit of the posters of the last war. Invariably the most venomous of the latter were directed against Britain, with the motto: "England ist der Hauptfeind!"—England is the enemy! The idea that England struck at Germany in 1914 out of jealousy for her phenomenal trade, colonial and naval expansion has been zealously cultivated ever since the opening days of the Great War, and eagerly accepted by the German people as the real cause of that conflict. It is pleasant, and even necessary, for these inferiority complex-ridden people to tell themselves that the only reason they, the great German nation, called by their philosophers to the mission of ruling inferior peoples, have never been a success in the world and never been able to hold a large over-seas empire like the British, the French, and even the Belgians, Dutch and Portuguese, is because of the envy and hatred of others. The chief envier, the bitterest hater, the wildest encircler, the hypocritical leader of all the coalitions against Germany: that is England.

W. G. Knop has compiled in a book "Beware of the English!" (Mussion) a selection of anti-British tirades in the German press since Munich. I hope the "Munichites" will read it. Their policy was to "appease" Germany and win her friendship. But we find Hitler deriding Britain just ten days afterwards as a "governess" who feels herself "called upon by the Lord God Almighty to tutor Germany." The *N.S. Kurier* follows with a warning against thinking that England has suddenly developed friendly feelings for Germany; the *Westdeutscher Beobachter* and many others warn that there is still a "War Party" led by Churchill, Eden and Duff-Cooper scheming for war against Germany, and the *Berliner Illustrierte Nachttausgabe* speaks of "the twisted faces of hate-inspired politicians peeping out from behind the mask of moralizing sympathy." It disposes of Britain's hypocritically outraged feelings over the great November Jewish pogrom by accusing her of killing hundreds of thousands of German women and children through her "hunger blockade" during and after the last war.

## Widespread Hate Campaign

Other articles, taken from the leading Party organs *Voelkischer Beobachter*, *Stuerner*, *Schwarze Korps* and *Angriff*, and many others, rake up every "crime" in British history, from the theft of North America from the Indians, to the slave trade, India, Ireland, the Boer War and Palestine. Needless to say there is no mention of the fact that the British have tried to right most of the wrongs they have committed, if sometimes belatedly. Here in the German press in "peace-time" you will find worse atrocity stories than found their way into our press during the last war; better, you will find them illustrated. Pictures of British soldiers shooting sepoy from the mouths of cannon during the Indian Mutiny seem to have been a favorite in Germany this year, according to different reproductions in this book. To bring atrocity up to date, the British are depicted as putting out the eyes of Arabs in Palestine before bayoneting them.

A stranger among this company is an excellent article on British policy from the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, apparently from the pen of the capable Rudolf Kirchher, warning that while the British "have often given a superficial impression of decadence," in times of national emergency they "are capable of the most extreme sacrifice;" and that their community of interests with France is more binding than a mere alliance. The implication is that it would be difficult if not impossible to split Britain and France. Yet that is precisely what German policy set out to do from the day of Munich.

## The Drive Towards Anarchy

Von Ribbentrop went to Paris in November to sign and celebrate a new guarantee of France's Eastern frontier. Propaganda was poured into France for months—Edgar Mowrer showed me samples when I was in Paris—asking Frenchmen why they should die for Danzig, warning them against playing Britain's imperial game, and insinuating that the latter was "ready to fight to the last Frenchman." At the beginning of the war Hitler took no action on the Western Front. He ordered no bombing raids on French cities, made no attempt to smash French mobilization according to the Douhet theory. His armies, while they have re-occupied the small slices of Reich territory originally taken and then abandoned by the French, have pushed not an inch into France. In his big Reichstag Peace Speech of October 6 Hitler made a strong bid for friendship with France, saying over again that Germany had no quarrel with her.

Now it appears as though the long-anticipated German thrust through the Lowlands, if it comes, is not to be a mere repetition of 1914, an out-flanking maneuver directed against the French and Paris, but a straight drive across Holland, studiously avoiding even touching Belgian soil, to the sea-coast opposite Britain. The purpose of such a move would be obvious: the gaining of convenient bases from which to carry out wave-bombing of London and other English centres.

Whether Hitler still thinks he can win the war this way, after having used up his surprise on the Poles and allowed the British a full year too long to prepare against such attack, is not clear. But it would be quite in line with his character to decide that, if he is going down, he will drag as many others as he can with him. Destruction, anarchy, nihilism, for their own sake, Rauehning has convincingly revealed to us, are the driving forces of the Nazi movement.

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## THE LONDON LETTER

### It's a Sporting War Along the Literary Front

BY P.O'D.

London, October 23

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scones and that sort of thing. But it doesn't sound much to anyone who feels that steaks and mutton chops should be of a size to make them readily distinguishable from the pattern on the plate. You shouldn't have to rummage around among the vegetables to find the things.

For the next year or so, I fear, we shall have to dismiss from our minds those pleasant visions of sirloins and legs of mutton and large hams all dotted over with cloves. They are as out of date as the gargantuan feasts of Mr. Pickwick and his friends, or of Hans Breitmann—"all gon'd afay mit de lager-peer, afay in de ewigkeit."

Oh, well, perhaps we have no right to complain. War is war, and the subjects of Herr Hitler by all accounts are having to pull their belts a good deal tighter than we are likely to do. Besides, modern eating isn't so much a matter of food as of calories and vitamins. Apparently the country is very well stocked with these. Enough for two years, says Mr. Morrison. So that's all right, but it isn't a prospect to cause one to smack one's lips.

#### Whitehall Relents

Almost everything now is being rationed—gas, electricity, coal, petrol. Officials love that sort of thing. But occasionally the big boys behind the shiny desks in Whitehall relent a little, and one rather cheering sign lately has been the notice that the rationing figure for gas and electricity has been raised from 75 per cent. to 100.

This doesn't mean that rationing has been suspended for those commodities. Oh, dear, no! What it means is that we will be allowed to use the same amount per quarter this year as we did last year, and not merely three-quarters of it, as was at first decided. It is undoubtedly a concession—quite a generous one, in fact—but the wretched householder will still have to keep a wary eye on the meters, or run the risk of getting a short, sharp notice to the effect that he is going to be cut off.

The reason given for this particular concession is that, on account of the black-outs, the consumption of gas and electricity has been much less than normal. It is a little hard to see just why this should be so. Even if you do draw your curtains with meticulous care, you still have to keep your lights going—you may even have to keep them going rather harder. But apparently people have been economizing, and are now being rewarded for their patriotic dimness.

#### The Open Minds

The Incorporated Society of Authors and the National Book Council have put together their high and hefty brows in order to make out a list of books that may safely be sent to the troops—recommendations for anxious relatives and friends. And Major Gen. J. H. Beith—"Ian Hay" to the likes of us—has now, as Director of Public Relations at the War Office, given it his official blessing.

No doubt, the list is a good and useful one. Who am I that I should question the mandates of the mandarins? But I cannot see that it makes so very much easier the problem of what to send to 'Erb or Alf at the Front, or in camp, or wherever it is that they are supposed to be improving the shining hour, or at least speeding it along with a spot of reading.

Not for worlds would I suggest that a single one of the 1,321 titles is unworthy of its place on the list. But a catalogue that contains the scientific works of Einstein, Andrade, Edington, and Jeans, the poetry of Rupert Brooke, T. S. Eliot, and A. E. Housman, Barbusse's "Under Fire", Tolstoy's "War and Peace" and a couple of hundred detective stories and thrillers, as well as books on travel, engineering, philosophy, religion, and sport—well, it seems a bit too comprehensive. There's too much of it. You might as well simply tell the young lady behind the counter that you want a book, and let her pick one down off the shelf while she pats her hair with her free hand.

The learned committee has certainly shown the extent of its knowledge and sympathies. No one can say they are narrow-minded. The political section contains "Mein Kampf", Karl Marx's "Capital", and Douglas's "Social Credit". What could be fairer than that? All that remains now is for Dr. Goebbels to circulate to the troops handy German editions of Winston Churchill and Duff-Cooper, and this would begin to look like a really sporting war.



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# WINDOW ON THE WORLD

DOWN in New York last week at the Graduate Fortnight of the Academy of Medicine the feature attraction was a russet-colored Chinchilla rabbit. But it was no ordinary russet-colored Chinchilla rabbit, for while it nibbled and thumped and cavorted like the commonest of its garden-variety brethren, this particular bunny had no father. Furthermore, it had never had any father. Its paternal parent had been a few drops of salt water.

Dr. Gregory Goodwin Pincus, formerly of Harvard and now of Clark University in Worcester, Mass., had produced the animal by parthenogenesis, or fatherless birth. The good doctor took an ovum from a female rabbit, placed it in a test tube with a special saline solution where, without benefit of male sperm, it became activated and was planted in the uterus of another female rabbit. After a normal period of gestation there was born the russet-colored Chinchilla rabbit which featured the twelfth annual meeting of the Graduate Fortnight of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Just to prove that the bunny whose father has been a pinch of salt was perfectly normal, Dr. Pincus mated it with a buck rabbit; now the salt is granddaddy of a litter. When the Doctor was asked if parthenogenesis could be applied to humans, he nimbly sidestepped and a spokesman, in something of an outraged huff, answered for him: "...It is ridiculous to even think that such work could be done with human beings..." But just 18 years ago, Professor J. B. S. Haldane, a British biochemist, prophesied that by 1951 scientists would be goggling at the first laboratory produced baby.

And if Professor Haldane's prediction comes true, it is more than likely that the child will be a girl. For

BY WESSELY HICKS

normally it is the male spermatozoon that determines whether the offspring will be a boy or a girl, and since there would be no spermatozoon in the case of a child produced by parthenogenesis, the child would be a girl. So that if the laboratory ever supplants the good old-fashioned father, the world will be populated entirely by females.

And whether or not Dr. Pincus' spokesman or Professor Haldane is right, the more imaginative of the learned doctors attending the Graduate Fortnight of the New York Academy of Medicine must have envisioned something like this: *(The scene is the nursery of an aristocratic Southern home where a negro mammy is supervising the feeding of a dear little golden-haired girl who is vigorously shaking salt on her food). Negro mammy, in a horrified voice: "Doan' shake the salt that way, chile. Ain't you got no respect for you pappy?" Or like this: (The scene is a rectory dining room where the rector and his wife are having dinner.) The rector, to his wife who is seated at the far end of the table: "My dear, will you please pass the sa—" (Seeing the horrified look on his wife's face he stops) "I nearly said that awful word. I beg your pardon. Please pass the condiment." His wife, blushing: "You'll really have to be more careful, Henry. Suppose the servants had heard you?"*

## Clay Pigeon

In a Provincial government that has reached an all-time high in the volume of sniping that it has drawn from the Press, the Hon. Eric Cross, Ontario Minister of Public Welfare, has set a new record as a clay pigeon in the time that he has been in office.



CHARLES J. BURCHELL, K.C., of Halifax, N.S., whose appointment as Canadian High Commissioner to Australia is the first to be made by the Dominion to any country in the British Empire other than England. Mr. Burchell is a graduate of Dalhousie University and a member of the faculty of the Law School there.

The biggest blast was loosed when Mr. Cross announced his intention of introducing legislation which would place Ontario municipal elections on a once-every-two year basis; if the war were to last longer than two years, municipal bodies would stay in office for the duration.

On October 23, the Ontario Department of Public Welfare issued a regulation to the effect that unemployed transients who had not registered with the Central Welfare Bureau in Toronto by November 1 were not eligible for relief in that city. Whereupon Judith Robinson, nippy columnist in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* and easily the best feature in that paper including the Young Master's front page editorials and the comic strip, took up the cudgel in favor of the underdog. It was the neatest cudgel that Miss Robinson has wielded in some time. In a column headed "In the Name of Public Welfare" she began: "Ontario's Minister of Welfare is washing his hands again in public. Hon. Eric Cross washes his hands a lot in public. It's an old custom. It's been an old custom for a long time. Pontius Pilate washed his hands in public too." And ended: "What the public which pays Mr. Cross' wages wants is that decent humane treatment be given a class of citizens who have been neglected too long for this country's safety. It is not in the slightest degree interested in Mr. Cross' attempts to prove that it is somebody else's official responsibility to provide the decent treatment after some arbitrary date that he picks. But it might be interested in finding out who gave the Ontario Minister of Public Handwashing authority to set a deadline on the rights of Canadian citizens. It might be interested in asking whether a public servant so ill-educated that he cannot do what his employers want him to do, and so blind that he cannot see through a regulation to a fact is worth the pay he draws."



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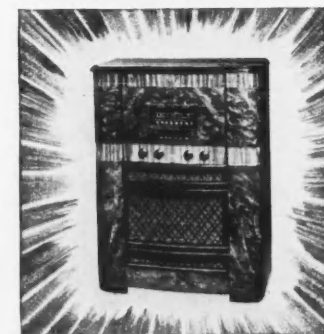
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PATTULLO

hope to see it disappear from our vocabulary." House members greeted the speech with cries of "Shame! Shame!" Thomas D. Pattullo was more articulate. Scarcely had Mrs. Steeves warmed her seat when he was on his feet. "I am sorry at the honorable lady member's attitude," chided the Premier, "and appeal that no other member of this House give similar utterances. It is fortunate that she is living in a country where tolerance is enjoyed. I doubt if she would be allowed such tolerance in her native Holland. If such words are again uttered, I shall have to advise Ottawa for action under the War Measures Act." Muscle man Pattullo had found a Big Stick cut to his liking.

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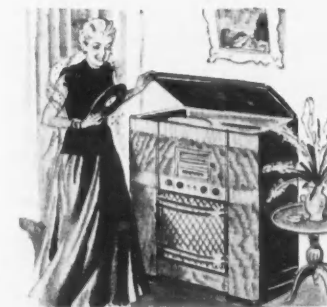


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## THE LONDON LETTER

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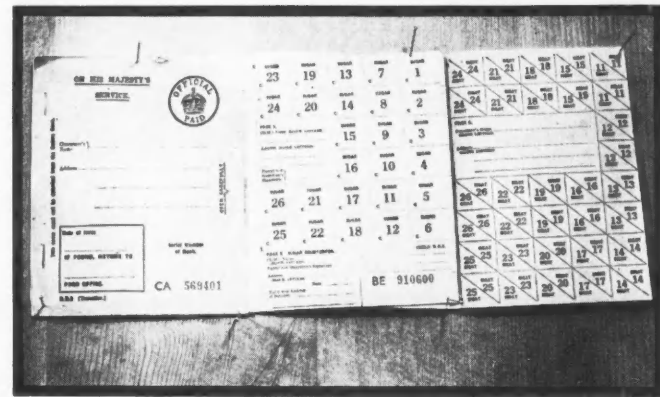
BY P.O.D.

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P.O.D. TELLS THE STORY on this page of the introduction of the new rationing scheme in England. Here is one of the ration books with its separate tickets for various commodities.

scones and that sort of thing. But it doesn't sound much to anyone who feels that steaks and mutton chops should be of a size to make them readily distinguishable from the pattern on the plate. You shouldn't have to rummage around among the vegetables to find the things.

For the next year or so, I fear, we shall have to dismiss from our minds those pleasant visions of sirloins and legs of mutton and large hams all dotted over with cloves. They are as out of date as the gargantuan feasts of Mr. Pickwick and his friends, or of Hans Breitmann—"all gon'd afay mit de lager-peer, afay in de ewigkeit."

Oh, well, perhaps we have no right to complain. War is war, and the subjects of Herr Hitler by all accounts are having to pull their belts a good deal tighter than we are likely to do. Besides, modern eating isn't so much a matter of food as of calories and vitamins. Apparently the country is very well stocked with these. Enough for two years, says Mr. Morrison. So that's all right, but it isn't a prospect to cause one to smack one's lips.

#### Whitehall Relents

Almost everything now is being rationed—gas, electricity, coal, petrol. Officials love that sort of thing. But occasionally the big boys behind the shiny desks in Whitehall relent a little, and one rather cheering sign lately has been the notice that the rationing figure for gas and electricity has been raised from 75 per cent. to 100.

This doesn't mean that rationing has been suspended for those commodities. Oh, dear, no! What it means is that we will be allowed to use the same amount per quarter this year as we did last year, and not merely three-quarters of it, as was at first decided. It is undoubtedly a concession—quite a generous one, in fact—but the wretched householder will still have to keep a wary eye on the meters, or run the risk of getting a short, sharp notice to the effect that he is going to be cut off.

The reason given for this particular concession is that, on account of the black-outs, the consumption of gas and electricity has been much less than normal. It is a little hard to see just why this should be so. Even if you do draw your curtains with meticulous care, you still have to keep your lights going—you may even have to keep them going rather harder. But apparently people have been economizing, and are now being rewarded for their patriotic dimness.

#### The Open Minds

The Incorporated Society of Authors and the National Book Council have put together their high and hefty brows in order to make out a list of books that may safely be sent to the troops—recommendations for anxious relatives and friends. And Major Gen. J. H. Beith—"Ian Hay" to the likes of us—has now, as Director of Public Relations at the War Office, given it his official blessing.

No doubt, the list is a good and useful one. Who am I that I should question the mandates of the mandarins? But I cannot see that it makes so very much easier the problem of what to send to 'Erb or Alf at the Front, or in camp, or wherever it is that they are supposed to be improving the shining hour, or at least speeding it along with a spot of reading.

Not for worlds would I suggest that a single one of the 1,321 titles is unworthy of its place on the list. But a catalogue that contains the scientific works of Einstein, Andrade, Edington, and Jeans, the poetry of Rupert Brooke, T. S. Eliot, and A. E. Housman, Barbusse's "Under Fire", Tolstoy's "War and Peace" and a couple of hundred detective stories and thrillers, as well as books on travel, engineering, philosophy, religion, and sport—well, it seems a bit too comprehensive. There's too much of it. You might as well simply tell the young lady behind the counter that you want a book, and let her pick one down off the shelf while she pats her hair with her free hand.

The learned committee has certainly shown the extent of its knowledge and sympathies. No one can say they are narrow-minded. The political section contains "Mein Kampf", Karl Marx's "Capital", and Douglas's "Social Credit". What could be fairer than that? All that remains now is for Dr. Goebbels to circulate to the troops handy German editions of Winston Churchill and Duff-Cooper, and this would begin to look like a really sporting war.



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# WINDOW ON THE WORLD

DOWN in New York last week at the Graduate Fortnight of the Academy of Medicine the feature attraction was a russet-colored Chinchilla rabbit. But it was no ordinary russet-colored Chinchilla rabbit, for while it nibbled and thumped and cavorted like the commonest of its garden-variety brethren, this particular bunny had no father. Furthermore, it had never had any father. Its paternal parent had been a few drops of salt water.

Dr. Gregory Goodwin Pincus, formerly of Harvard and now of Clark University in Worcester, Mass., had produced the animal by parthenogenesis, or fatherless birth. The good doctor took an ovum from a female rabbit, placed it in a test tube with a special saline solution where, without benefit of male sperm, it became activated and was planted in the uterus of another female rabbit. After a normal period of gestation there was born the russet-colored Chinchilla rabbit which featured the twelfth annual meeting of the Graduate Fortnight of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Just to prove that the bunny whose father has been a pinch of salt was perfectly normal, Dr. Pincus mated it with a buck rabbit; now the salt is granddaddy of a litter. When the Doctor was asked if parthenogenesis could be applied to humans, he nimbly sidestepped and a spokesman, in something of an outraged huff, answered for him: "... It is ridiculous to even think that such work could be done with human beings. ..."

But just 18 years ago, Professor J. B. S. Haldane, a British biochemist, prophesied that by 1951 scientists would be goggling at the first laboratory produced baby.

And if Professor Haldane's prediction comes true, it is more than likely that the child will be a girl. For

BY WESSELY HICKS

normally it is the male spermatozoon that determines whether the offspring will be a boy or a girl, and since there would be no spermatozoon in the case of a child produced by parthenogenesis, the child would be a girl. So that if the laboratory ever supplants the good old-fashioned father, the world will be populated entirely by females.

And whether or not Dr. Pincus' spokesman or Professor Haldane is right, the more imaginative of the learned doctors attending the Graduate Fortnight of the New York Academy of Medicine must have envisioned something like this: (The scene is the nursery of an aristocratic Southern home where a negro mammy is supervising the feeding of a dear little golden-haired girl who is vigorously shaking salt on her food.) Negro mammy, in a horrified voice: "Doan't shake the salt that way, chile. Ain't you got no respect for you pappy?" Or like this: (The scene is a rectory dining room where the rector and his wife are having dinner.) The rector, to his wife who is seated at the far end of the table: "My dear, will you please pass the salt—." (Seeing the horrified look on his wife's face he stops) "I nearly said that awful word. I beg your pardon. Please pass the condiment." His wife, blushing: "You'll really have to be more careful, Henry. Suppose the servants had heard you?"

## Clay Pigeon

In a Provincial government that has reached an all-time high in the volume of sniping that it has drawn from the Press, the Hon. Eric Cross, Ontario Minister of Public Welfare, has set a new record as a clay pigeon in the time that he has been in office.



CHARLES J. BURCHELL, K.C., of Halifax, N.S., whose appointment as Canadian High Commissioner to Australia is the first to be made by the Dominion to any country in the British Empire other than England. Mr. Burchell is a graduate of Dalhousie University and a member of the faculty of the Law School there.

The biggest blast was loosed when Mr. Cross announced his intention of introducing legislation which would place Ontario municipal elections on a once-every-two year basis; if the war were to last longer than two years, municipal bodies would stay in office for the duration.

On October 23, the Ontario Department of Public Welfare issued a regulation to the effect that unemployed transients who had not registered with the Central Welfare Bureau in Toronto by November 1 were not eligible for relief in that city. Whereupon Judith Robinson, nippy columnist in the Toronto



CROSS

Globe and Mail and easily the best feature in that paper including the Young Master's front page editorials and the comic strip, took up the cudgel in favor of the underdog. It was the neatest cudgel that Miss Robinson has wielded in some time. In a column headed "In the Name of Public Welfare" she began: "Ontario's Minister of Welfare is washing his hands again in public. Hon. Eric Cross washes his hands a lot in public. It's an old custom. It's been an old custom for a long time. Pontius Pilate washed his hands in public too." And ended: "What the public which pays Mr. Cross' wages wants is that decent humane treatment be given a class of citizens who have been neglected too long for this country's safety. It is not in the slightest degree interested in Mr. Cross' attempts to prove that it is somebody else's official responsibility to provide the decent treatment after some arbitrary date that he picks. But it might be interested in finding out who gave the Ontario Minister of Public Handwashing authority to set a deadline on the rights of Canadian citizens. It might be interested in asking whether a public servant so ill-educated that he cannot do what his employers want him to do, and so blind that he cannot see through a regulation to a fact is worth the pay he draws."

## Tut! Tut!

Premier T. D. Pattullo, martinet of British Columbia politics, brought the British Columbia Legislature's Throne Speech debate to a close last week by putting the finger on the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation members sitting in that House. Speeches made by Mrs. Dorothy Steeves, C.C.F. member from North Vancouver and Colin Campbell of Comox reduced the Premier to a sputter of "I cannot stay in this chamber and tolerate such statements."

Mrs. Dorothy Steeves, Dutch-born Socialist and out-spoken empire-hater was the first to run smack-dab into the Premier's wrath. Rising in her place, Mrs. Steeves had declared: "Enemies of peace are not all in Germany or Russia. They are right here. They are those who refuse to relinquish vested interests... The word 'empire' is connected with a history of horror and slaughter. I hope to see it disappear from our vocabulary." House members greeted the speech with cries of "Shame! Shame!" Thomas D. Pattullo was more articulate. Scarcely had Mrs. Steeves warmed her seat when he was on his feet. "I am sorry at the honorable lady member's attitude," chided the Premier, "and appeal that no other member of this House give similar utterances. It is fortunate that she is living in a country where tolerance is enjoyed. I doubt if she would be allowed such tolerance in her native Holland. If such words are again uttered, I shall have to advise Ottawa for action under the War Measures Act." Muscle man Pattullo had found a Big Stick cut to his liking.

PATTULLO

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

## The High Cost of Learning

BY P. W. LUCE

SOMETHING will have to be done about school taxation in British Columbia. The mounting cost of injecting knowledge into the young has furnished subject matter for argument for years, and countless resolutions have been passed urging retrenchment and economy, but without much practical results. One difficulty is that the taxpayer who hollers about costs is also the parent who clamors for a high standard of education for his children, and the authorities have not been able to devise a formula that will satisfy these conflicting requirements.

The latest suggestion for a radical change comes from the Associated Property Owners of Vancouver, an organization which has long deplored excessive taxation and unnecessary expenditures. Public bodies throughout the province have been circularized with a view to enlisting support for the principle that the burden of the costs of education should be removed from the landowner, and that the government assume responsibility for the entire outlay, instead of merely making grants to cities and municipalities as at present. Gener-

ally speaking, public sentiment favors the change.

As a body, the legislature probably does not need conversion to this view, and when or if a bill is presented at the current session it will be received with qualified approval. The difficulty will be to find some source of income which can be tapped to make up the loss from the relief granted to the landowners. It won't be easy.

The city of Vancouver would be a heavy gainer by such a change. Educating the 39,000 scholars costs over \$3,200,000 each year, plus \$480,000 in fixed charges on a school debenture debt of \$10,308,000, or a trifle over twenty-five per cent. of the total revenue from all sources.

The provincial grant is only \$482,000, well under one-eighth of the total expenditure. Smaller districts fare proportionately better, but most of them are under the direct supervision of Victoria.

Annual conventions of school teachers held late in October at various points in the province devoted con-

siderable thought to salaries, pensions, and the superannuation fund, which is in such an extremely parlous state that unless the government comes to the rescue there is little hope of cheques for retired teachers after the next two payments. It is almost certain that pensions will be reduced and contributions increased before the fund can be put on a sound actuarial basis.

Addressing the Teachers' Association of Central Vancouver Island at Nanaimo, Dr. N. F. Black, editor of the *B.C. Teacher*, urged his hearers to improve the teaching of the future by seeing to it that a fair proportion of the young people of exceptional ability entered the service of the schools in British Columbia, and that the admittance of the obviously unfit into the ranks of the profession should be forestalled.

"It is your business," he said, "to facilitate the painless transfer of the unfit to walks of life where they will be as happy and useful as if they were in an environment where they might do more harm than good."

Three hundred teachers applauded these sentiments.

are hampered by remediable fears. The social conditions surrounding the teacher must help him to remain a normal human being. As a citizen he must insist primarily upon freedom for himself as well as for others. I think our organizations could do more than they are doing about this."

Speaking at the Okanagan Valley

convention held in Armstrong, Inspector of Technical Education H. Jones digressed from his topic of "Industrial Arts in the New Curriculum" to say a few kind words for the scholar who never gets top marks in any subject. "I ask you teachers to think of the ordinary fellow and give him a show," said Mr. Jones. "Don't try to force him to take matriculation if God never intended him to acquire a high-



TO GIVE THE TROOPS. Sir Seymour Hicks, famous actor-manager gives some words of cheer and advice to a concert party on the stage of the Drury Lane Theatre. This party and many more like it will shortly be sent to the various training centres to provide entertainment for the army.

er education. Because if you do you will have a disappointed fellow, one who thinks he is no good. A fairly good educational background, plus ideas, is enough to lead to success in the technical world."

For some unaccountable reason, there has been a falling-off in attendance at the technical classes of the Vancouver Night Schools, with the exception of the wireless telegraphy section, but more than ever are wrestling with the complexities of foreign languages, with French, German, Italian, and Spanish the preferred courses. The enrolment is around 4000.

Incidentally, by the end of the year every school of importance in the province will have a Bible in its library. The Gideons have already placed a copy of the Good Book in more than 400 schools, and have raised the money necessary to complete the job. Long known as suppliers of the Scriptures to hotel guest rooms, the Gideons now provide this reading matter to prison cells, hospital wards, sanitariums, and Trans-Canada airplanes.

### Some Famous Dogs

"Rusty," a liver-colored spaniel of no pretensions to pedigree and no previous performance worth recording, saved the officials of the Vernon Fish and Game Association from a most embarrassing situation on the opening day of the pheasant-hunting season. Vernon always goes after the birds in style, and for this year's opening the guest of honor was His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Eric Hamber, a fair shot who has no hunting dog of his own.

The executive of the Association, knowing of this lack well in advance, had promised to loan His Honor the very best retriever in British Columbia. They imported him—or so they imagined—from the coast, and introduced him with loud praise to his temporary master on the eventful morning.

Horrors! The highly-touted finely-trained long-pedigreed beauty didn't seem to know a cock from a hen. He wouldn't point in the right direction. He turned tail at the first shot and streaked for parts unknown, and for all the Association cares he may be going yet.

"Rusty," who had been hovering unwanted in the background, was the only substitute available. With considerable trepidation he was impressed into service, but he rose nobly to the occasion. Within an hour he had routed up enough pheasants so that His Honor had brought down his maximum bag, getting the limit long before Attorney-General Wismer had shot his second bird.

Two hundred enthusiastic hunters toasted "Rusty" at the "buffalo haunch" banquet held to celebrate the opening of the season that evening. He had saved the day for Vernon.

It's too bad that "Rusty" can not exchange opinions on celebrities with "Mike," British Columbia's bartender dog who functions as beverage parlor attendant at Bowser, and who was recently host at a birthday party attended by thirty-two children and a tame deer, sitting at the head of the table with a napkin tucked round his neck and partaking of a birthday cake shaped like a huge bone, adorned with seven candles.

Though Mike is not a licensed bartender he performs his work efficiently. He brings the customer a bottle of beer wrapped in a towel, makes a second trip with an opener, carries the payment to the cashier and returns with the change which he deposits on the table after jumping up on a chair.

Fame has come to Rusty and Mike while they are still full of life, but it was only after death that "Phil," a sheepdog owned by Mrs. F. Roetoine, of Vancouver Island, got his name into print. His doting mistress got the idea that her late pet would rest easier in the happy hunting grounds if his ashes were scattered where he used to play in his puppy days. So she had the body cremated at Esquimalt and personally carried the urn to North Wales where she reverently sprinkled the contents on the dog's homeland. Immediately after, she returned home, satisfied that her six-thousand-mile journey had been well worth while.

### The Oldest Cake

When the Chinese residents of Victoria decided to redecorate their Benevolent Association Hall in preparation for the Rice Bowl Festival staged to raise funds for war relief, they may have expected to find odd trifles in hidden corners, for the hall is a rambling building and the Chinese have a penchant for keeping things that white men would throw away, but even they met with a couple of real surprises.

First they discovered a beautifully ornamented gate, overlaid with gold, covered with dust in an attic. This gate was brought to Victoria by some of the first Chinese to come to British Columbia eighty years ago, and the symbols on it represent good health and long life for those who pass its portals. In future it will stand in an honored place at the entrance of the Chinese school grounds.

A second find was even more curious. In a cupboard in a disused store room stood an elaborately decorated cake, three feet in height, heavily iced and weirdly colored, which was baked for a festival forty-eight years ago and held in reserve in case supplies ran short. The cake still looks tempting enough, but nobody suggested that it be served at the banquet following the Rice Bowl Festival. It has been placed on display as the oldest known specimen of the pastry-cook's art in Canada.

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## BUY BY GRADE - BUY WITH CONFIDENCE



# Ham and Eggs Means Revolution

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

The "Ham and Eggs" campaign which was defeated by a substantial majority in California last week is not dead. It is quite certain to make another attack upon the constitution of California at the next opportunity. Its objectives and methods are so similar to what has been seen in Canada, in the province of Alberta, and may yet be seen in other provinces, that Mr. Lippmann's analysis of "Ham and Eggs" and the causes that produced it should be of direct interest to every serious student of Canadian political problems.

THE majorities in California and Ohio are big. But considering the issue raised by the Ham and Eggs amendment in particular, the majority in California is not nearly big enough. For the issue, as Mr. Westbrook Pegler has so brilliantly and effectively shown, was not really whether retired citizens over fifty years of age should be given thirty dollars of doubtful money every Thursday; the issue in California was whether the people could be bamboozled into surrendering the sovereignty of the state.

Only those who have not read the 12,000-word Ham and Eggs amendment to the Constitution will think that Mr. Pegler has been exaggerating. Outside of California it may not be realized that this amendment provided that within five days of its adoption, the Governor must appoint "either Roy G. Owens, residing at 139 North Oxford Street, Los Angeles, or Will H. Kindig, residing at 4125 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles" to the post of administrator for a term lasting until 1944. They may not know that Mr. Owens or Mr. Kindig may then name a chief deputy and three assistants, who succeed him in the order named in case he dies, resigns, is recalled, or removed from office. That Mr. Owens or Mr. Kindig may propose amendments to the Constitution, increasing his powers, and "submit them to the people at an election which he may call... at such time and after such publication as he may deem expedient." That the courts of California may not interfere with the Administrator; that the Governor and the Legislature have no control over him since he prints his own money to finance his operations and does not have to seek an appropriation.

## A Monopoly Bank

It is probably not understood either that the amendment establishes a bank run by a board of seven directors of which Mr. Owens or Mr. Kindig is chairman and his three henchmen are members, making an absolute majority. That this bank not only is the agent for paying the pensions and manufacturing the money but that it is the sole monopolistic depository of all public funds of every description. That

## SNOW SHADOWS

SHADOWS crouch,  
Cats curled up  
Asleep  
Upon the snow.  
Comes afternoon  
And soon  
The cats  
With slow  
And leisured ease  
Awake,  
Bestir,  
Stretch out their feline length  
Luxuriously  
Then slink  
In gliding  
Hurry  
Scurrying  
Flight  
To some dark  
Assignment  
In the night.

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT.

with these funds Mr. Owens or Mr. Kindig is authorized to conduct a general commercial banking business.

Or that the money which Mr. Owens or Mr. Kindig prints must be accepted by the state in payment of all taxes and obligations. Or that the state may pay for its own purchases half in lawful money and half in Mr. Owens' or Mr. Kindig's money. Or that, in addition to all this, Mr. Owens or Mr. Kindig becomes chairman of a state board of economics, which by majority vote of its thirty-four members is "to devise ways and means for equalizing the distribution of purchasing power in California." And that this board has the power to compel the Governor to submit its proposals to the people at the next election.

There can be little doubt that under this scheme, the Governor, the Legislature, and the courts would become a puppet government and that the real power would be in the Administrator, Mr. Owens or Mr. Kindig, and in the bosses of his organized pressure group. In the exact meaning of the words, the scheme is subversive and revolutionary.

## Lack of Sound Ideas

The question is how such a scheme can become a serious issue in a free and supposedly liberal democracy. The answer to the question is, I think, that when social conditions are bad, false ideas will flourish where true ideas are lacking. In California as elsewhere there exists the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty. There is no doubt that large numbers of people are poor and feel themselves insecure in a land where the soil is rich and technology can be highly productive. The central social problem of

our age is right there in that paradox. For it is undeniable that modern society has failed to employ fully its men, its resources, and its technical knowledge. And the people will not accept quietly a condition which they believe is remediable. Armed with the vote, they will use their political power to compel a solution to the paradox.

But it is also the fact that the fashionable opinions of our time, alike among the discontented poor and the more or less frightened well-to-do, are unable to resolve the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty. Indeed, the remedies aggravate the disease, and, if applied long enough and drastically, the remedies will subvert the Constitution and the social order.

For almost everyone today is possessed by the idea that his security and his income can be improved by a privilege which restricts the free exchange of goods and services and gives him some degree of monopoly. The domestic producers want tariffs. The producers for export want subsidies. The manufacturers and farmers want combinations which control the market and fix the price and exclude competition. Employ-

ers, employees, merchants and others want state tariffs and all manner of devices for restricting the competition of outside goods and labor. The trade unions want wage rates which disemploy the less efficient workers. They want apprenticeship rules which obstruct the training of new workers.

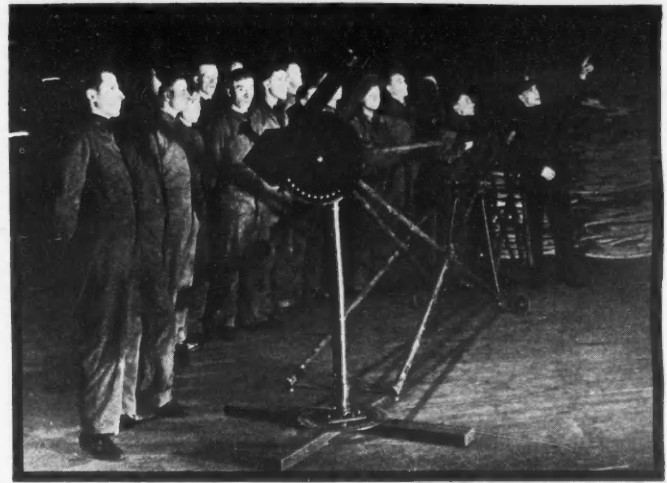
The philosophy of restrictionism is almost universal. It is the philosophy of every interest, of every pressure group, and of every politician who, as Professor W. H. Hutt has put it, allows "private interest to triumph over social interest" by following the policy of "Beggars my neighbor." The combined effect of all these restrictions—tariffs, subsidies, Cartels, combinations, price-fixing and wage-fixing—is to restrict and constrict and contract and to strangle the production and the exchange of wealth. And so, in the midst of the plenty of nature and superb technical possibilities, we have the unemployed, the disemployed, the idle resources, the half-used plant, the idle capital, and a gathering anger that the economic system does not do what it ought to be able to do.

But since nobody when he regards his private interest is prepared to

loosen the restrictions which he thinks are beneficial to himself, the discontented mass becomes ready to adopt any panacea which willy-nilly breaks down the barriers to greater abundance. The typical totalitarian panacea is to put idle men and idle capital to work producing armaments, and up to a point the scheme succeeds because the totalitarian state breaks down the restrictive monopolies of business men and of the trade union wage rates. The typical libertarian panacea, particularly here in America, is monetary inflation. Up to a point this tends to cause full employment by dissolving temporarily some of the restrictive effect of fixed prices, fixed wage rates, and accumulated obligations. The totalitarian panacea works through ruthless force; the libertarian panacea works through sly deception, by letting the nominal prices and wage rates remain while reducing their real value.

## Mixed Panaceas

The California Ham and Eggs scheme is a merger of the two panaceas; it is totalitarian in structure and inflationary in method. It has been beaten—momentarily. It will reappear. For though the remedy



THE SEARCHLIGHT DEFENCE is one of the most important measures taken for the protection of English cities and the huge lights are already completely in place and manned. Here is how the training is carried out on a miniature scale; in a darkened room a magic lantern on a searchlight mount replaces the real article.

was rejected, the disease remains. We may be certain, therefore, that modern nations will continue to oscillate dangerously between the two panaceas as long as all classes in the community cling to restrictionism as the policy they advocate in their own interest. For then we must have poverty in the midst of

plenty. And the community will cling to restrictionism as long as the leaders of thought in the universities and in public life, are unable to see, or are afraid to say plainly when they do see, that the freedom of production and of exchange is the only principle by which a modern society can prosper and be free.

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## Meeting of Minds

BY EUAN MACLACHLAN

AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING resident of the province of Quebec with whom I was conversing this week had some interesting observations to make about the late election campaign. He was a man who had generally, though not blindly, supported the Conservatives, and had accepted Mr. Duplessis as the best available substitute for a Conservative to be found among the French-Canadian politicians of the province. But after the Three Rivers address he lost all interest in the Duplessis cause, and eventually came over, along with many other English-speaking Conservatives of greater prominence and longer standing, to participate in the Liberal campaign.

on the sole issue of Canadian Unity. His peregrinations covered Montreal, the Gatineau, Argenteuil, Pontiac, Abitibi, and Rouyn. He reports that the English-speaking element not only voted but came out to listen to speeches, a phenomenon almost unknown for many years in Quebec outside of the Irish districts.

He reports also that the English and French fraternized at these meetings with unusual ease and sympathy. "I really believe," he said, "that a new 'meeting of minds' took place between the orators of the two races. The keynote for it was set by Lapointe with the slogan 'Canada not divided on war measures,' and the subject matter of the speeches was largely concerned with French appreciation of the moderation and tolerance of the English-speaking majority in Canada. In a way that he little intended Mr. Duplessis and his election campaign have brought about a 'new Canadianism' in Quebec which will unquestionably make itself felt in the other provinces.

"The campaign provided many indications of the gradual development of what may be termed a 'Liberal-Imperialist' type among French-Canadian politicians and political thinkers, a type which recalls the Lord Rosebery period of the broadening out of British Liberalism from Little Englandism into the British Commonwealth concept of Empire. It was very refreshing to listen to, and in such an atmosphere a former Conservative like myself had no difficulty in feeling at home."

One of the reasons for the reaction against the Duplessis Government in the mining country was the amendments to the Mining Acts. In the agricultural areas there was much discussion of the colossal extravagance of the new roads and of the number of "new rich" who have made fortunes out of the attendant construction work. One election document, the size of a full newspaper sheet, showed the evolution of the sitting member from a clapboard shack to a chalet beautifully situated in scenic surroundings. It looked harmless enough and might have been an old piece of immigration literature but for the damning label "In Three Years." The constituency was regained for the Liberals by a substantial majority.

Many of the French speakers on the Liberal side were eloquent, both in French and in English, in acknowledgement of all that British institutions had stood for in Canada, and in comparing them with the practices of Hitlerism in respect to minorities. Many English listeners were surprised at the extent of their information on international affairs. One of them remarked that they "said the things that English-speaking people say" and said them with a Gallic verve and sincerity which made them even more convincing. Old campaigners said that Quebec had never heard political speaking of such good quality over such a wide area or before such mixed audiences—mixed in sex, race, and in ordinary party affiliations.

## LETTERS

### McCULLAGH BROADCAST

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

REFERENCE your article entitled "Unwise Broadcasting." In my opinion Mr. McCullagh was perfectly right and I and a number of friends, who are all war veterans of 1914-18, are sick and tired of hearing what is so often repeated—"We have no quarrel with the German people, it is with their leaders we are at war."

Nothing is further from the truth, as generation after generation the German people have started wars in Europe and no doubt will do so again in the next generation if they are allowed to do it. In our opinion the various criticisms about the Versailles Treaty, mostly made by Germans and irresponsible ministers, are without foundation. Since when are the defeated to make peace terms? It would appear that you are going far to foster your private quarrel with Mr. McCullagh.

Montreal HUGH M. SCOTT.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS TRUE that both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. King have made the statements attributed to them, that the war is against Nazism and what it stands for rather than against the German people. But neither of these gentlemen can have overlooked the fact that a very great percentage of Germans support the Nazi leaders, and whether they do so through conviction or through the driving force of their leaders I do not think matters very much.

In support of this view I would draw your attention to Mr. Willson Woodside's second article where he attempts to give some insight into German mentality. The quotation from the historian Gibbon re Emperor Probus seems to hit the mark, and is in keeping with the view of realists that the last war should have been settled in Berlin and not in Paris.

Mr. McCullagh lines up with Emperor Probus, who was an intelligent psychologist of his time. The Teuton today is the same as in centuries gone by.

Mimico, Ont.

E. BEERE.



## "What do we want with eggs and ham?"

Soldiers sang it in the last war: "What do we want with eggs and ham when we've got plum and apple jam? Oh, oh, oh it's a lovely war!" Nobody thought it was a "lovely" war—least of all the boys who fought it. But they were not going to let it get them down. So they cracked jokes and sang such light-hearted songs as "Oh, oh, oh it's a lovely war".

And just because they did keep their ability to make jokes about it, they stuck it out!

You remember Captain Bairnsfather's cartoons. They originated in the trenches. Old Bill always had his pipe and Alf, his cigarette. We in the tobacco industry are glad to recall that our products played no small part in keeping up the spirits of the troops, spirits so high that the men could laugh at themselves and their discomforts even in the most critical and arduous hours.

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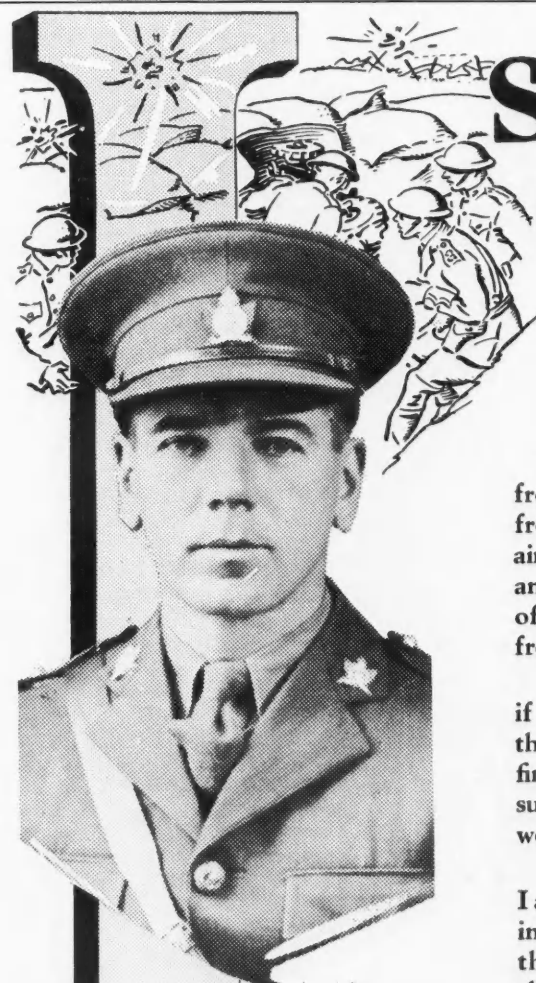
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### DON'T CENSOR LETTERS

(Orillia Packet and Times)

SATURDAY NIGHT suggests that Canadian editors should censor the "Letters to the Editor."

The correspondence columns are an important feature of the daily press. Sometimes they contain useful information or criticism. More often they advance ideas and opin-

ions that display a naive lack of comprehension of subjects with which the writers attempt to deal. But they do provide an escape for overwrought feelings and leave the writers with an impression that they are having an influence on the course of affairs—a sort of Hyde Park safety valve.

But chiefly, perhaps, we should miss the censored letters because of the diversion they afford. To read some of the naive suggestions put for-

ward is a relief from the tension of war news and special correspondence. There is, for instance, our good friend Miss Alice Chown, who wants the Canadian Government, before the war goes farther, to make known their desire that there should be a non-aggression treaty with Russia and a new Premier to replace Mr. Chamberlain.

No, SATURDAY NIGHT! Please don't deprive us of our daily smile.



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# THE AMATEUR CAMERA

## Color Photography: Choosing the Medium

BY "JAY"

**D**URING the past month I have received many letters from readers of this column about color photography and I am going to quote, in part, one that was received only two days ago: "You must agree that color today is receiving far more attention from the amateurs than black and white. Its artistic qualities are far greater than the old style photography and I personally believe that it is the beginning of a new era in graphic art. But why does not some authority write a simple book, a book than anyone can understand, and one which will tell the reader how to take and make a color photograph? I have spent, so far, \$12.00 on books which are supposed to give you this service but since I am not a mathematician nor have I received a degree in higher chemistry, I find that I can learn but little from these books. Both this year and last year I had the pleasure of seeing at the Canadian National Exhibition your collection of color transparencies and I am now daring you to tell, in less than 2,000 words, how you succeeded in getting these splendid pictures."

The letter is signed by S. R. Rodgers of Windsor, and Mr. Rodgers, you might be interested to know that I have accepted your dare, but I want it to be understood that I do not set myself up as an authority on color photography. I can only write about my personal experiences in the making of those transparencies and others. Every operation involved has been carefully noted and it is from these notes I intend to write.

In this issue I shall deal with medium—in the next issue with lighting—and in the following and final article, I shall deal with dark room technique. I agree with Mr. Rodgers that the average book published today on color photography is beyond the understanding of the average amateur. Too much emphasis is placed on chemistry and factory procedure, but we must understand that when an authority writes a book on any of the various branches of photography he is only writing in general terms and this applies particularly to color photography. Local conditions and the very nature of the subject have problems of their own and it would take a man a lifetime to write a book which would meet and cover each and every one of these problems.

### Here Are Four

And now for the mediums employed in the making of a colored picture. I write of the four that I personally have used during the past few months. First, we have the ordinary camera with three separate exposures, then we have the one-shot camera, following which we have Kodachrome and Dufaycolor. With the studio camera, or any amateur camera for that matter, we use one of the better known Panchromatic films making three separate exposures, one through a red filter, another through a green filter and the last through a blue filter.

There are advantages and disadvantages in this particular method. The advantages are low cost and a greater control. The disadvantages are: (1). The method applies only to still life subjects. (2). We have to be very careful that we do not move our camera or tripod during the three exposures. We must also be careful, as in all other colored mediums, to ascertain the correct exposure and then apply the various filter factors. These must be accurate to within one-tenth of a second because a color print is only as good as the separation negatives from which it is made. The one-shot camera does away with this limitation of subject matter, also with the danger of the movement of subject or camera or tripod during the operation, but its disadvantage lies in its tremendous cost. A good quarter plate one-shot camera will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of five or six hundred dollars with the additional expense of thirty or forty dollars for a really sturdy tripod. While a very heavy instrument it is necessarily a very delicate one and requires considerably more care than the average camera. It also has the disadvantage that it must have a long-focus lens and except in the very expensive ones costing one to two thousand dollars, it is not possible to have interchangeable lenses. All in all, the one-shot camera is not an amateur's instrument.

Then we come to Kodachrome and to Dufaycolor. Both of these mediums are well-known to the average color amateur. Both have tremendous possibilities and enjoy, over the studio camera and the one-shot camera, a much higher speed factor. There are tremendous limitations in their application but if the instruction books published by both of the manufacturers are thoroughly read and understood, no serious obstacles will be encountered.

So much for the medium. If necessary, I will prepare a paper on my experience with the ordinary camera with three exposures, and a copy of this will be sent on request to subscribers to "SATURDAY NIGHT." The Devon Company of New York, The Leroy Company of New York and the Curtis Company of California, will all send on request literature concerning their respective one-shot cameras. Full addresses can be obtained by reference to any of the current photographic publications. This also applies to the two prepared emulsions, Kodachrome and Dufaycolor. In the next issue we will deal with the most important part of color photography and that is, illumination.



**VISITS THE FRONT.** Hon. T. A. Crerar, Dominion Minister of Mines and Resources, recently visited the British troops in France in the company of Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden and the other Empire representatives. Mr. Crerar is seen here with Mr. Eden on his arrival in London.

### The Copyright Law

And now for a few letters. A writer from London, Ontario, requests information of the copyright law as it applies to photography. Copyright aims to secure for the producer of a photograph the full benefit of its use. The photographer does not take out his own copyright leaving this to the

publisher who purchases the photograph. When a photograph has been copyrighted, either individually or as a part of a publication, it cannot be used by unauthorized persons without their becoming liable for damages. The law usually recognized throughout the world is that copyright rests inherently with the photographer and that registration of his copyright is merely a form that makes it easy for him to prove his copyright.

Another writer requests a formula for a good acid hardening fixing bath. I would suggest the Eastman formula "F 5." For an ordinary fixing bath the following is quite good: Sodium Hyposulphite—4 ozs.; Water—20 ozs.

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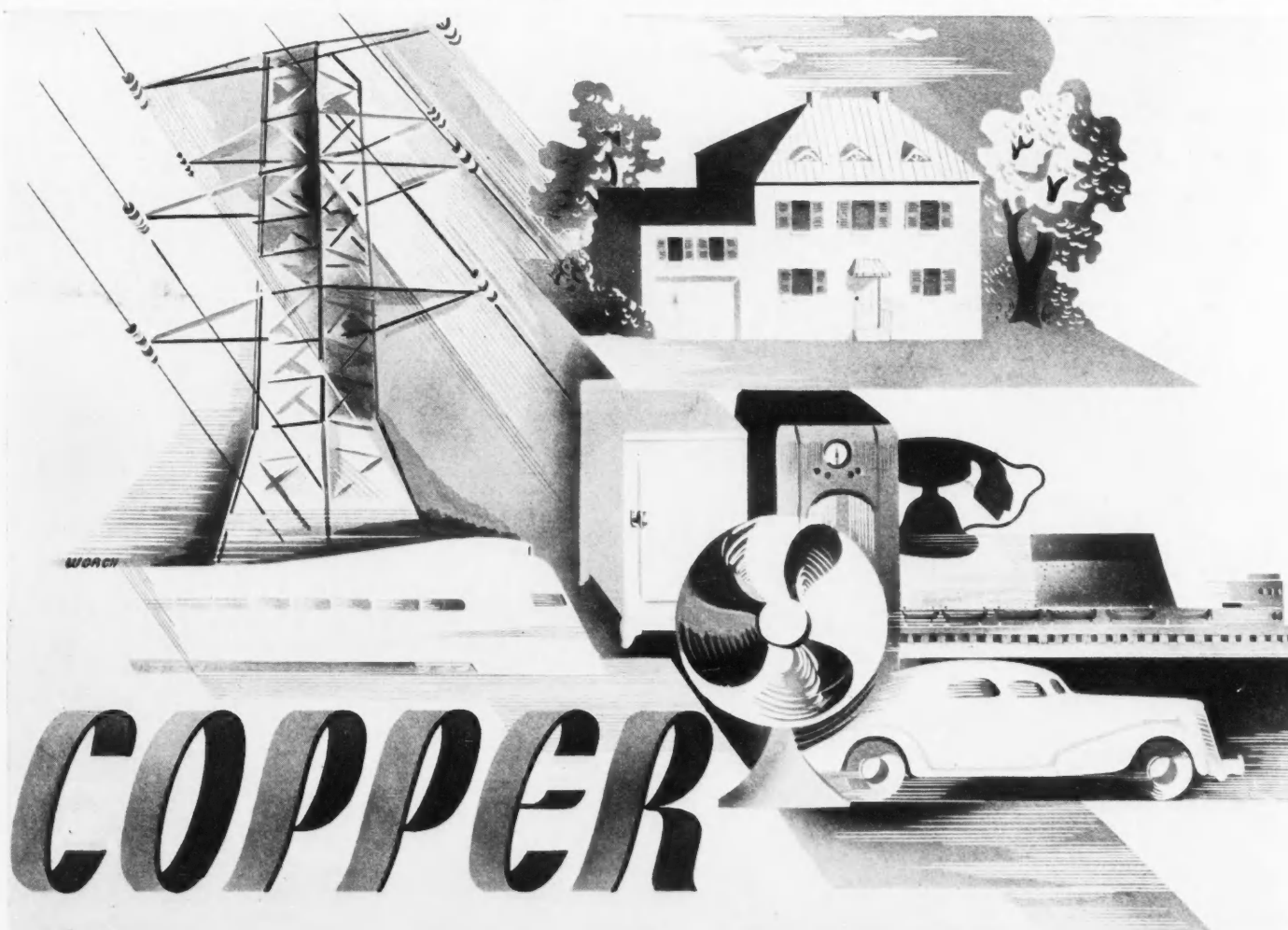
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# A PARIS WAR DIARY

## Holding Our Tongue In Several Languages

SEPTEMBER 27. The authorities gave instructions at the outset that everyone who was not detained in Paris by business should leave. But people like ourselves have used their discretion a good deal. We did not leave because I had some business to attend to; and because we like to be at the centre of things under circumstances of war. Many of our friends did go and were and still are violently uncomfortable, physically and morally. A few of them could not get accommodation at all, had to sleep in railway trucks and in waiting-rooms, and very soon, willy-nilly, came back. Others, although housed and fed (though not so well as in Paris), had no newspapers worth the name, no bridge, no cinemas, and got bad attacks of jitters in consequence.

As always at such times there are pestilential swarms of busybodies who go buzzing about blaming the public authorities for this confusion. Why can't they reflect for a moment and then hold their tongues? No individual or government department can properly be held responsible for this

condition of things. It is a phenomenon which invariably occurs on the outbreak of war. These short-sighted people must find some culprit if only to add to the flood of useless talk which goes on here at all times and is intensified a hundredfold in war time. Truly "holding his tongue in several languages" seems to be a purely British faculty. The small fry of the French do not realize the immense power of silence. It is for the very purpose of bottling down this useless and often offensive talk that I insist on bridge as frequently as possible. Here, when I make a bad play, my partners can let off steam to their hearts' content; I never answer them. Their abuse is an excellent safety valve.

The bottling up of cellar vents which began weeks ago has been changed. They are gradually being opened again, and are only closed during a raid by a moveable board held in place by a couple of sandbags. Postal delays are gradually diminishing, and still more underground and street-car lines are being opened.

Uniforms of every kind and often

very patchwork things are making their appearance in greater numbers every day. I don't see many English uniforms yet; but then I go rarely into the centre of the city where they are most likely to be seen. The French have organized an A.R.P. corps or Passive Defence corps as they call it, and have dressed them in a baggy sloppy uniform of a coarse kind of *écru* linen, destitute of all smartness and making them look like convicts.

SEPTEMBER 29. There was a short air alarm this morning at half past eleven. It appears that a German plane flying high managed to pass the frontier; and of course they are signalled to Paris the moment they get across. The results did not get beyond the comic stage. People getting shaved rushed out to the nearest shelter with their faces covered with lather. Lunches in course of being cooked had to be abandoned and the midday rush on the underground was postponed from twelve o'clock to one. At half past twelve it was all over.



HERE'S HOW the Navy maintains one of its most cherished traditions—the raw material for splicing the main brace. Some idea of the magnitude of the job of supplying the Royal Navy is gained from this picture made in one of the many victualling yards. Each cask, as indicated, holds 4,391 gallons of rum.

OCTOBER 3. Isn't it quite natural that uniforms should be sloppy and badly matched at the outset of a war when you think of the millions of men who have to be clothed? The news reels show us the making of military uniforms with thousands of sewing machines cutting out cloth and so on. I saw a man today with a blue "képi" and grey civilian trousers peeping from under an old and not too clean trench coat. Then I saw two British officers, one a major and the other a first lieutenant, in the smartest khaki drill. No one paid any particular attention to them; so complete, in the popular imagination and indeed in reality, is the amalgamation between the two armies. They might have been the humblest of

"poilus" for the matter of that.

The khaki of the French private soldier is rough but well-wearing stuff, of an ugly mustard yellow tint. You recognize men from the front by their khaki uniforms. Men in reserve still generally wear horizon blue; prettier to look at, but it gets dirty very soon.

OCTOBER 5. Our one servant is back in Paris. We don't know how she managed it; but it is a great relief. The double toll of house work and marketing was beginning to tell on my wife's strength. She has brought back a handsome provision of that slightly salt but delicious butter from her native region the Charente, as well as a provision of eggs. France is happy in having both "guns and butter" and the "kindly fruits of the earth," most of which are denied to the Boche for his sins.

If you want a Frenchman to explode tell him that we are only fighting Hitler and Hitlerism, not the Germans. He will deny this with the utmost indignation; and he is right. We are fighting a nation with such an abysmal inferiority complex that they are not comfortable unless they have some hall-mark from outside and above, the badge, say, of some mythical racial superiority conferred on them by a Kaiser, a Hitler or some such swashbuckling dictator. The blonde blue-eyed beast never existed except in the German imagination. To find him you must go among British soldiers, and they are not beasts but tender-hearted and considerate, the true *preux chevaliers*. Such self-respect as Germans possess is purely objective.

I knew of a German once who was making his first visit to England and was being coached in English ways. When the lesson was over the German said, "And what about the Police?" "Police," replied the Englishman, "you have nothing to do with the police so long as you behave yourself." The German's ego was wounded. He could not but think that a citizen who was not registered with the Police was a person of no importance.

So long as Germans have this protection, they are people of consequence, important, too often indeed self-important; and when led on by a Kaiser or a Hitler, may take on, as we have seen, diabolical possibilities and become monsters of iniquity. Their crimes during the war of 1914-1918 are officially recorded both in French and English and are circumstantially established. But their record during this war, in Poland especially, and the long tale of clandestine assassination which preceded it, is so much worse, that the full story will in all probability never be told. When we have demolished Hitler and the Nazi régime, let us hope that we may be able to treat with the remaining Germans as honest men.

The theatres are beginning to open again. The State-subsidized theatres, Opéra, Opéra Comique and Odéon are open; and even some of the others also, such as the Palais Royal, the home of roaring farce. People must be amused as well as fed even in wartime. On a cinema program I find printed a list of 16 "abris" or air-raid shelters in the neighborhood. At another cinema a separate list of neighboring shelters is pushed into my hand as my ticket is checked.

Food is abundant and not yet more expensive than it was before war broke out. Fruit is especially good and abundant. It has been a great peach season. The white-fleshed peaches known as Montreuil are considered by the French, rightly, I think, more delicate than the yellow transatlantic peach which is also found in France under the name of *Pêche de vigne*. Now we have excellent grapes, white and purple, in great abundance, and succulent figs. Later we shall have oranges and we hope that Spanish oranges will be cheaper this winter than they have been, now that the Spanish civil war is ended.

We have had no air-raid since Sept. 29, but precautions are not being relaxed. The sandbagging of public monuments such as the Marseillaise group on the Arc de Triomphe and the Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde is continued. On the other hand people occasionally go out without their gas masks. It is such a drag on a woman going out marketing to have to carry two fair sized bags, one for her provisions and one for her gas mask.

OCTOBER 15. An amusing story is going round, said to have originated on the platform of a street car. A crowd of workmen were discussing the situation when one of them exclaimed to the horror of everyone within hearing, "Well, I would much rather work ten hours for Germans than ten minutes for a Frenchman." Immediate result: rough house and an adjournment to the office of the Commissary of Police, where the offender was severely reprimanded. As soon as he had got his breath back he said, "Well, M. le Commissaire, I don't see anything so very reprehensible about that. I am a gravedigger!"

Where did the legend that the French are a frivolous, excitable people originate? How well Tardieu, a former Prime Minister, describes the main characteristics of his countrymen: "Un pays de labeur patient, et non de luxe frivole; de douceur, de paix et non d'impérialisme; de vertus silencieuses et non de légèreté brillante." A country of patient toil, not of frivolous luxury; of tenderness, of peace and not of imperialism; of silent virtues and not of glittering levity.



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Safety for  
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 18, 1939

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## Ersatz—Facts and Potentialities

BY R. M. COPER

Convinced that there are no financial limitations to a nation's effort in war itself, the Nazis argued that the same applies to the economic preparation of war. They thought that profitability lost its meaning if they measured it in terms of the "beauty of labour" instead of in Mark and Pfennig. When the realization of their mistake dawned on them, desperation drove them into war.

All their hopes rest on their coal and iron industry as the basis of their entire war machine. But this basis started to crack already when the Four-Year-Plan's first few structures were erected on it. Under these conditions it will avail them little that their synthetic rubber and textile productions show good promises.

WHEN at the beginning of the French Revolution the populace invaded the Constituent Assembly, clamoring for bread, a cabinet minister spoke the words which are usually attributed to Marie Antoinette: "Quite true, there is no bread; but why do you not eat cake?"

One hundred and forty-five years later another cabinet minister advised his nation to accept "guns for butter". The substitutes they offered their peoples were as different as the outlook and the aims of the two men. But what about the reaction of the politically suppressed to whom they addressed themselves? So far we know only the end of the first story. It was, of course, sad and abrupt.

Before we review the facts and potentialities of the Nazi *Ersatz* economy we want to state that we exclude the subject of oil, because its importance is so overwhelming that we shall shortly devote a special article to it. Furthermore, we shall confine ourselves here to industrial materials. We do this not because we think that they alone are subject to accurate analysis, but because their sphere does not lend itself to subterfuge and procrastination by the Nazis. Nothing would prevent an inquiry into the German food position from being equally accurate, but it would still end unsatisfactorily because it cannot, at least for the time being, answer that fascinating question: when will the German people revolt?

We shall now deal with the quantitative aspects of rubber, textile fibres and iron and leave the problems of costs, labor, and finance to consideration at a later date.

### Rubber

Germany's rubber imports during the last few years form a notable exception compared with other essential war materials, for two reasons. Firstly, whereas the import quantities of other materials increased, the figure for rubber declined in 1938. Secondly, the number of motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles) in Germany rose, between 1935 and 1937, proportionately much more than the rubber imports during those three years. The whole development shows that Germany cannot have put in an appreciable reserve of imported rubber.

Is this because she relies on a synthetic product?

Germany's rubber *Ersatz* is the famous Buna whose basic materials are water, coal, and quicklime, all of which are available in Germany in theoretically unlimited quantities. The German chemists claim that Buna has a greater friction resistance than rubber, and that it remains elastic for a longer time. They also assure us that on account of its manufacturing process Buna can be given different technical properties according to the use for which it is wanted.

### Buna's Potentialities

Buna is by no means new. The principle of its manufacture was discovered by a German chemist in 1908, but it is only very recently that the process of large-scale production has been invented. It has been rushed, of course, under the urgent pressure of Nazi requirements. Nevertheless, we must not delude ourselves by pretending that Buna is, like many other substitutes, a matter for laughing. It is most probable that, when the world looks more normal again, synthetic rubber will be employed in many countries for uses for which it is definitely more suited than natural rubber. So that it is worthy of serious thought to find out if Germany will be able to do without rubber imports during this war.

In 1937 the entire German production of Buna amounted to 100,000 tons, a negligible amount compared with 2.85 million motor vehicles which were in Germany at the end of that year. At the end of 1938 there were two large factories building, one of which alone was designed to supply one third of the total German requirements (this is a plant of I. G. Farben at Schkopau near Merseburg in Central Germany).

It is highly improbable that under present conditions these factories will be finished according to schedule. The German Buna production will this year probably be in the vicinity of 10,000 tons which would compare with an annual average import of 97,000 tons over the last four years.

### Used Rubber

However, the discrepancy between import and production figures does not warrant an optimism which would expect difficulties for the Nazis to arise soon out of an insufficient supply of rubber.

Firstly, there is the question of regeneration of used material. The largest German rubber concern, the Continental Gummiwerke A.G., derived as much as 35 per cent. of its raw material from this source in the year ended June, 1938. This process seems to explain the fact that the German rubber imports during the last few years increased comparatively less than the number of motor vehicles.

Secondly, the increase of motor vehicles included large numbers of vehicles which are useless in war. But just on account of their uselessness they can be stripped of their tires, and provide thus an additional source of rubber supply. This factor is too indefinite to allow of accurate calculations, but we should suggest that probably a year will have to elapse before Germany will feel a shortage of rubber.

A third factor has to be taken into account which is equally indefinite; it is the possibility of supplies from Russia. It appears that Russia's productive capacity for synthetic rubber is at present double that of Germany's. The implications of this fact, however, cannot be discussed in this article.

If then, the immediate German rubber situation does not provide much comfort for those who have the speedy collapse of Hitlerism at heart, there is, taking a long view, this point to be considered. When Germany closes the accounts and reckons the cost of Nazism, the following debit item will weigh heavily; at the price of disorganizing the raw material supply of their entire industry during the last few peace years, and of almost ruining their railroads by creating a strong road motor competition, the Nazis have expended their motor traffic, partially in order to obtain a war reserve on rubber. Which is about as smart as spending one's savings on savings boxes in which to keep one's savings.

### Textile Fibres

The question of textile fibres exercises a deeper influence on German affairs than that of rubber. Germany has already for some years past ceased to rely on wool and cotton. It is true that in 1938 her purchases of both materials increased, those of wool even sharply. The wool increase was, however, only the reflection of the fact that Germany expanded her exports to South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay. In spite of this development, both wool and cotton imports were last year still considerably below those of 1933, the first Hitler year.

The question of adequate clothing is, of course, closely bound up with that of morale. The first point is the equipment of the armed forces with woollen materials.

There was a plan operative in Germany to produce 25 per cent. of her wool requirements herself within 8 to 10 years from now. The limit was set at this figure because the necessity of highly intensive agriculture would forbid an extension beyond it. Last year the production was only 8,000 tons, and the imports were 166,000 tons. On the whole the German production of wool from sheep and rags amounted in 1938 to approximately 50 per cent. of the country's normal requirements as compared with approximately 30 per cent. on the average of the years from 1930 to 1933. This percentage, inadequate as it may seem, is without doubt sufficient to provide the armed



A MAN-SIZE JOB AHEAD

forces amply with everything they may need in the way of woollen materials.

### Civilian Clothing

There remains the clothing supply of the civilian population. As far as wool goes, the figures we quoted just now show that a shortage is bound to be felt at the "home front". The question is, can it be made up by other materials? Those which could fill the gap are cotton, artificial silk, and staple fibre.

The German imports of cotton have steadily decreased since Hitler, and were 120,000 tons lower in 1938 than in 1933. To this must be added an annual decline of about 50,000 tons of imported wool. The total decrease of natural fibres which form the raw material for clothing purposes was far more than compensated by the

expansion in the German home production of natural and artificial fibres. The figures were as follows:

	1932	1938
in thousand tons		
Wool from sheep	5	8
Wool from rags	29	50
Cotton from rags	22	40
Art. silk	28	65
Staple fibre	3	155
	87	318

Especially the increase of staple fibre is striking. In Germany it is called *Zellwolle*—cellulose wool. It competes mainly with cotton. With regard to its quality its producers admit that its resistance to the influence of humidity is very doubtful. The initial material for its production is, like that for artificial silk, (Continued on Page 16)

## Why the Real Estate Trend is Upward

BY H. L. ROGERS

In the November 4 issue of *Saturday Night* we published an article by H. E. Manning, K.C., entitled "Real Estate Values and the War", in which he said that those who believe that the war will bring about a more or less substantial rise in Canadian real estate values are likely to be disappointed.

In this article H. L. Rogers, prominent Toronto real estate man, replies to Mr. Manning. He cites Toronto housing statistics, employment statistics and other factors to support his claim that Toronto must build more homes to meet a steadily rising demand. He says that there are insufficient vacant homes at present; that with an increasing demand will come higher prices, and that with improving business conditions and easing of real estate taxation a return to normal from the present low prices may be expected.

Mr. Rogers has been in the real estate business in Toronto for 31 years, is a past president of the Toronto Real Estate Board, a past Canadian director of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and a director of the Property Owners Association of Toronto.

MR. MANNING'S article, "Real Estate Values and the War" will compel thought because of his acknowledged ability and sincerity. Nevertheless, those who have spent a lifetime in buying, selling and valuing real estate will disagree sharply with his pessimistic conclusions. Any opinion offered by Mr. Manning with the implied authority of *SATURDAY NIGHT* behind it, cannot fail to have some effect on public reaction to real estate and therefore on real estate values. I therefore find it necessary to show where Mr. Manning's forebodings are not justified by such factors as the City of Toronto housing and employment statistics. The foundation of all real estate values in a city like Toronto is the home, and the progress of housing is the soundest gauge of real estate trends.

Mr. Manning begins by reciting what he believes to be the arguments of those who expect increased prices for real estate but he "doubts their validity." He says "no mere study of statistics of building in the past can safely be accepted as a clear indication of similar experience in the future. One must go beyond statistics

and endeavor to see the reasons for what has happened."

### The Present Shortage

Of course statistics must be considered in relation to concurrent conditions. Nevertheless statistics properly considered are the very foundation of any forecast.

We may safely consider that the market value of real estate will bear, at any time, a more or less direct relation to (1) the demand for it, and (2) the purchasing power of money, and therefore to the value of the goods we use in our daily lives.

In Toronto, in 1938, with 109,851 houses there was a vacancy of only 1,818 or 1.65 per cent. With the exception of 1930, when the vacancy was 1.61 per cent, this is the lowest vacancy percentage since 1905. This has dropped steadily since 1933 as shown in the following table.

Year	Vacant Houses	Percentage Vacant
1933	3,407	3.10
1934	3,014	2.75
1935	2,372	2.15
1936	2,139	1.94
1937	2,031	1.84
1938	1,818	1.65

### Effects of War

Surely this is clear evidence that houses are in demand. As a comparison, in the year 1910 the vacancy percentage was 4.5; in the war years, in 1914, 4.4%; in 1915, 6.3%; in 1916, 5.2%; in 1917, 2.55%; and in 1918, 2.21%.

While conditions in the present war are bound to be different in some respects from conditions prevailing during the last war, it must be conceded that in general there will be a similar trend. There will probably not be so many men sent overseas. It seems probable that Canada will manufacture aeroplanes and munitions to a monetary value at least as great as during the last war.

There will, therefore, probably be a fairly complete removal of unemployment problems. At any rate they will be reduced to a very considerable extent. Currency will flow more freely through wages, and the purchasing power of the productive part of our population will increase. This in turn will tend to make farming again profitable and increase the farmer's purchasing power. I think the above assumptions are all sound and not subject to serious challenge. If this is conceded, we may expect better business and an increasing demand for housing.

### Costs Trend Up

Already, since the war started, I am informed by competent builders that construction material prices have increased approximately 15 per cent, with every prospect that labor costs will rise. It is interesting to compare residential construction in Toronto during the past six years with the six years 1913 to 1918.

Year	Population	New Houses
1913	445,575	4,081
1914	470,151	4,158
1915	463,705	3,304
1916	460,526	829
1917	473,829	539
1918	489,681	743
1933	623,562	158
1934	629,285	205
1935	638,271	305
1936	645,462	265
1937	648,309	284
1938	647,803	202

The above tables show that in the 1913 to 1918 period the population increased 44,000 and 13,654 houses were built (or one house to every 3.2 persons). During the last period, 1933 to 1938, population increased 24,000 (Continued on Page 13)

## THE BUSINESS FRONT

# For Us, Guns and Butter

BY P. M. RICHARDS

MOST Canadians still seem to be convinced that this war is going to follow much the same course as the last, and in particular that the United States will come in on our side after a time, much as it did in the last war. It may; many U.S. citizens think so too, yet polls of U.S. public opinion indicate that a large majority of American public opinion is determined against participation.

The anti-war feeling is so strong that shrewd U.S. politicians are reported to be saying that any leader, even Roosevelt, would kill himself politically by exposing himself to suspicion that he was steering the nation toward participation.

And most Canadians seem to take it for granted that Britain and France fervently desire that the United States shall become a belligerent, and that they refrain from urging it openly only because they don't want to antagonize American public opinion. Yet there is reason to believe that this is not the Allies' desire at all; that, rather, they genuinely wish the United States to stay out for the simple reason that, in the furtherance of this war, American soldiers are no so important and necessary as American munitions.

The Allied belief is that munitions, not the size of armies, will be the decisive factor in this war, and that if they are able to provide themselves and keep themselves supplied with more planes and guns and shells than Germany has, and food to feed adequately civilian populations as well as soldiers, they must win. They have themselves quite enough men for the kind of war they believe this is going to be, and right now would rather have American manpower in munition factories than in training camps.

### Canada, Too

The Allies feel the same way about Canada's contribution, and for this reason we are not at all likely to see a large Canadian army in the field in this war. Canada will probably supply more than her share of the Allies' airmen, because of the fact that the British Empire's air training is to be centred in Canada, and because of the reputation made by Canadian pilots in the First Great War. But otherwise our main role will be that of a supplier of munitions.

Also we shall ourselves do much of the necessary financing, apparently to a considerably greater degree than in 1914-1918. We shall extend credits to Britain, and Britain will pay us for our guns and butter after the war's won, when the strain has lessened.

We shall not ask the question, will Britain be able to pay if she does not win the war, as we cannot admit the possibility of defeat, but perhaps we may be entitled to wonder if the money finally paid by Britain (after, perhaps, several years of inflationary war financing) will be as good money as, say that of the date the munitions orders in question were given and accepted.

It would seem, then, that this may be a profitable war for Canada—assuming that we are finally paid in good money and that our national economy has not been damaged beyond the hope of mending. And an interesting point is that Canadian industry (including farmers and other primary producers as well as manufacturers) is right now in an especially favorable position for the making of profits, in that the economies enforced by ten years of more-or-less continuous business depression have brought the operating efficiency of industry to an unusually high level.

### Depression an Asset?

Thus the sufferings of industry in the depression will now contribute not only to profit-making by industry itself, but also, through war profits taxes, to the enlargement of government revenues for carrying on the war. Industry, we may assume, would feel a lot more comfortable if these prospective larger-than-usual profits went first of all to the rebuilding of financial reserves depleted by the depression, but this can't be—the government needs the money.

An odd feature of this whole odd economic setup is that the war seems to mean the transference of the late depression into the column of national assets. It appears that now we are better situated for prosecuting a war because we had a depression than we would be if we had not had one.

The explanation of this is that industry, in the depression, not only cut out a lot of waste and generally tightened up on efficiency, but today has, on the average, considerable scope for expansion of its operations, without the increase of overhead expenditures and curtailment of normal production which otherwise would have been inescapable. In other words, industry accumulated productive reserves which will now be put to good use.

If our industry had been operating at capacity (as, for instance, Germany's was) before the outbreak of war, its war production must have involved a much greater amount of "doing without" on the part of civilians than will now be the case. So that, unlike Germany, we can have guns and butter.





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## GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

### ROBERT MITCHELL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some shares of Robert Mitchell Company and would appreciate your advice regarding the prospect of the company resuming payment of dividends in the near future; also the prospect of the common shares reaching a stronger market position.

—O. G. N., Winnipeg, Man.

Shares of Robert Mitchell Company, Limited, are quoted currently at 15½ and I think there are possibilities of a satisfactory market appreciation over the intermediate term. As you probably know, the company manufactures, among other things, railway car fittings, pulp and paper testing equipment, as well as various forms of alloys and heat resistant irons, and aluminum alloy airplane castings. These divisions should do particularly well during the war. However, I do not think that common stock dividends are a near term possibility.

Net in the year ended December 31, 1938, was \$38,203, as compared with \$74,877 in 1937 and \$23,061 in 1936. Earnings in 1938 were equal to 53 cents per share and in 1937 to \$1.03 per share. The company's financial position is satisfactory.

### LAKE SHORE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please advise me whether you consider Lake Shore Gold Mines a good investment at today's price?

—B. D., Toronto, Ont.

While Lake Shore Gold Mines is assured of a reasonably long and profitable life and appears a good investment, personally I would be inclined to await results of the intensive campaign which has been commenced to solve the problem of rock bursts. A reduction in tonnage from 2,500 to 2,000 tons of ore a day has just been announced and it is hoped this will largely eliminate the hazard from future possible ground movements.

Profits will naturally suffer and the decline in production will only be offset to a small degree by the drop in the payroll. Dividends paid out in the past two years were in excess of earnings, hence it is apparent that the dividend rate will have to be cut, otherwise the surplus balance will be endangered. A dividend of 75 cents a quarter seems likely if earnings are paid out as realized but the policy will not be determined until the next meeting of directors for dividend consideration.

Highly interesting possibilities exist in exploration now proceeding to the north, both along the north boundary and on the Kirkland Basin ground which has been optioned under a purchase agreement. Some results have already been obtained and this exploration could prove to be of real importance.



H. F. PATTERSON, vice-president and general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, who has been elected president of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

### RONDA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I shall be obliged if you will give me an opinion on Ronda and if there is likely to be any development during the war.

—P. A., Toronto, Ont.

Ronda Gold Mines has suspended mining and milling operations due to inability to secure further funds for development. First mortgage bonds of \$125,000 are held in England, and I understand the company owes creditors approximately \$98,000. Future plans await consultation with the English interests who have furnished most of the funds to date. Production failed to meet operating costs as the gold content of the ore milled did not come up to engineers' estimates. An offer has already been received for the mill.

### INT. COAL & COKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

International Coal & Coke has been recommended to me as a good investment for income in view of present conditions. I would greatly appreciate your opinion of these shares.

—C. D. S., Toronto, Ont.

I think that International Coal & Coke stock has little appeal, either for appreciation or income. The company is affiliated with Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, and supplies the latter with its coke requirements and also a part of the coal requirements of the Canadian Pacific Railway on a contract basis.

International Coal & Coke had a net income in 1938 of \$107,848, as compared with \$66,455 in 1937 and \$72,427 in 1936. However, the company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, all of which are outstanding; such a large capitalization militates against large per share earnings which, incidentally, have never exceeded 4 cents since 1923. Dividends are therefore small, disbursements in 1937 and 1938 being 3 cents per share; in 1934, 1935 and 1936, 1 cent per share; and in 1932 and 1933, 2 cents per share. The financial position is satisfactory.

### J. M. CONSOLIDATED

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been considering the purchase of shares in J. M. Consolidated but have not been able to find out about its present financial condition. Any information you could give me about the future possibilities would be appreciated.

—T. G., Delaware, Ont.

J. M. Consolidated Gold Mines is in need of finances at present to prosecute an extensive development program which would thoroughly explore the ore chances and possibly place operations on a more profitable basis. Out of its capitalization of 3,000 shares, 2,750,000 are issued.

Production has been running in excess of \$20,000 a month, resulting in a small operating profit. Only a limited amount of development is possible and sufficient ore is in sight to keep the mill going for a while yet. Some new ore has been opened on the 250-foot level, but the tonnage indicated is small. If, as the management hopes, hydro-electric power will be available in the near future, it will mean reduction of costs and permit the carrying on of more development.

### BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST BY HARUSPEX

The market's long-term or year-to-year trend, under Dow's theory, continues upward. The short-term or month-to-month trend is in question, pending outcome of current testing movement. See comment below.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—Strength developing in the New York stock market over the late weeks of October failed to carry beyond the September peaks. This failure, as discussed in our Forecast of November 4, called the week-to-week movement into question, and suggested an ensuing test of the bottom limits of the trading range that had been then running for some weeks and is illustrated by the arrowed lines on Chart below.

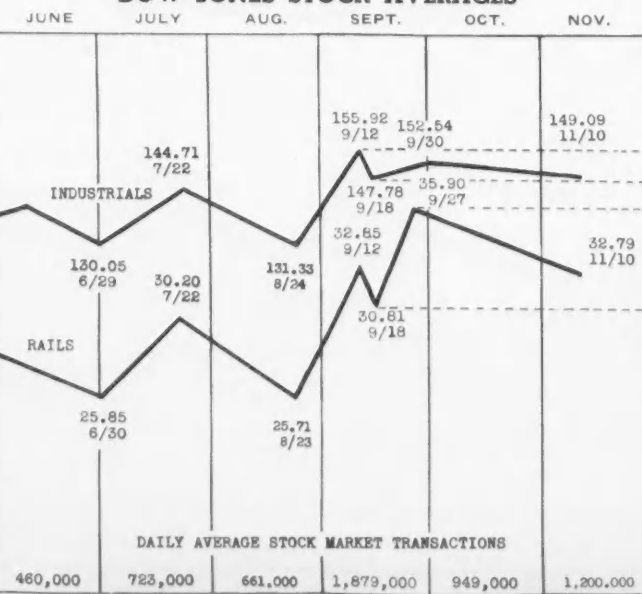
Prices have subsequently receded and a test of bottom limits of the trading range is now being witnessed, as illustrated by a close in the Dow-Jones industrial average on Thursday of last week at 148.75, or within fractional distance of its September 18 support point. In the process of this testing movement, it is quite possible that a correction of the war advance of late August into September will be witnessed. Such a correction would normally carry the industrial average into the 146/140 zone, the rail average into the 39/28 zone, said figures representing 3% to 5% cancellations of the war advance.

Should both averages, in the process of the testing movement, carry decisively below their September 18 support points, as would be indicated by closes in both the rails and the industrials at or under 29.80 and 146.77, respectively, the entire secondary movement from April 8 will have been reversed, however, and a correction embracing this longer and more extensive swing would be in order. Such a correction would witness a somewhat lower zone of support than that outlined in the preceding paragraph.

Price weakness, at this juncture, may be attributed to a series of developments, such as renewed uncertainty as to the length of the European war, foreign selling, the sustained Chrysler shutdown, and fears that the recent upswing in production may have attained a pace too rapid to be supported by consumption demand. Under a combination of this character the market boiler has been unable to take on steam, with the result that the alternative course, namely, recession, and thus further consolidation of the war advance, has been embraced.

From the economic approach, we do not, under current conditions, see the background, at this point, for the development of a so-called bear market, or sustained interval of decline in stock prices. Consequently, we regard current weakness as of an intermediate character, such as has occurred on frequent occasions during the course of the irregular upward movement that has been under way since March 31, 1938. The caution being currently displayed, not only in the stock market, but in various industrial fields, should strengthen the underlying movement and extend the recovery out moderately further.

### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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### Dividend Notices

## The Reinhardt Brewery Co., Limited

### Notice of Dividend

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of ten cents a share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable December 1st, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of November, 1939.

By Order of the Board,  
C. I. MacNEILL, Secretary.  
Toronto, November 7, 1939.

## SILVERWOOD DAIRIES LIMITED

### DIVIDEND NOTICE

**PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 5**  
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty cents (20c) per share has been declared to apply on the arrears of dividends on the Preferred Shares of the Company, payable December 1st, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 18th.

By Order of the Board,  
J. H. GILLIES,  
London, Ontario, November 8th, 1939. Secretary-Treasurer.

## HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LIMITED

### DIVIDEND NUMBER 325

### EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 58

A regular dividend of 1%, and an extra dividend of 1%, making 2% in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 2nd day of December, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of November, 1939.

DATED the 11th day of November, 1939.  
I. McIVOR,  
Assistant-Treasurer.

### DIVIDEND NOTICE

## HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED DIVIDEND NO. 64

A quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Preference Stock of this company, payable Friday, December 15, 1939 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, November 24.

### DIVIDEND NO. 65

A quarterly dividend of \$1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this company, payable Friday, December 15, 1939 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, November 24.

By Order of the Board,  
FLETCHER RUARK,  
Walkerville, Canada, Secretary.  
November 10, 1939.

## McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

### (No Personal Liability)

### DIVIDEND NO. 12 AND BONUS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of three cents per share for the fourth quarter of 1939, together with a bonus of two cents per share, has been declared payable December 15th, 1939, to shareholders of record at close of business December 1st, 1939.

By Order of the Board,  
H. M. ANDERSON,  
Toronto, Ontario, Secretary-Treasurer.  
November 13th, 1939.

## SATURDAY NIGHT

### THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

**BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor**  
**N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager**

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# GOLD & DROSS

## HARDING CARPETS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate receiving your opinion on Harding Carpets. Can you tell me what the earnings of the company were last year and what the prospects are for this year? Will the war situation affect the profits of this company?

—N. U. S., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

I think that the outlook for Harding Carpets is unattractive. This company, as you probably know, manufactures carpets and rugs, and I think that during war time the cost of the raw materials will rise to such an extent that profit margins will be substantially narrowed.

Harding Carpets had a slightly lower volume of business in the first half of the last fiscal year up to April 30, 1939, than in the similar period one year ago, but lower costs resulted in a profit on operations during the period. Reductions in costs were accomplished by adjustments in raw material inventories and by careful supervision of other expenses. The year 1938 was a very discouraging one for most carpet manufacturing companies due to the drastic decline in raw material costs, which necessitated heavy write-downs.

Net profits in the fiscal year ended October 31, 1939, amounted to \$1,617, after all charges, equal to 4/5 of 1 cent per share on the 172,476 shares outstanding, as compared with \$66,320, or 36 cents per share in the previous year.

## LAKELAND GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please let me know the situation with regard to Lakeland Gold Mines, and if there is any likelihood of former shareholders receiving anything.

—H. W., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

The property and equipment of Lakeland Gold Ltd., was offered for sale early this year by the trustee in bankruptcy, but I have heard nothing since regarding its disposal. The company's debts amounted to \$24,000, and in addition to 16,427 shares of preferred stock and 1,400,000 common issued, there is a bond issue of \$6,185 bearing five per cent interest due in 1940. Hence, there does not appear a likelihood of the shareholders realizing much, if anything at all. If the shares you have are Lakeland Gold Mines Limited, your equity has been considerably diluted, the exchange basis into Lakeland Gold Ltd. being one new for four old shares.

## LEITCH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please let me know the latest developments at Leitch Gold Mines. Is there any chance of the mill being enlarged soon?

—P. L., Victoria, B.C.

No action has yet been taken by Leitch Gold Mines to increase production although some work is expected shortly as to the future milling policy. Development of the four new levels has been highly satisfactory and the two bottom levels have shown up as the best in the mine, with the ninth even better than the eighth. Ore reserves which are the highest in the history of the mine are more than ample for three years' milling. The average grade is close to \$24, with gold at \$35 and total operating costs running close to \$12 per ton.

To date little work has been done outside the known ore limits but exploration is now getting out into new ground. A net profit of \$67,786 was reported for the three months ended September 30, as compared with \$64,023 in the preceding quarter. Earnings for the first nine months of this year were equivalent to 6.5 per share, more than necessary to meet dividend disbursements.



A "POWER"FUL CONTRAST. This striking contrast in types of farm power and equipment, photographed at the great International Plowing Match at Brockville, Ont., recently, aptly illustrates the development that has taken place in farming methods from pioneer days down to the present. The oxen at the left are pulling an old Cockshutt-Frost & Wood wood beam plow, dating back to the middle of the last century, held by a 99-year old plowman. The prize-winning team of horses, drawing a modern Cockshutt walking plow seem to be looking askance at both old and new methods, the latter being typified by a streamlined Cockshutt tractor and tractor plow.

# Why Real Estate Trend is Upward

(Continued from Page 11)

but only 1,419 new houses were built, or one house for every 17 persons. It is evident, in the latter period, especially when considered with the present record low vacancy percentage, that a housing shortage is already with us and that new construction will shortly be compelled by demand and accelerated by the prospect of rising construction costs and by some increase in purchasing power.

It would take too long, in an article such as this, to analyze all the reasons for this remarkable reduction in home building when compared with the 1913-1918 period, but no reasons which occur to me are sufficient to disturb the obvious conclusion that we must build more houses very soon.

## Owner Percentage

We started the war in 1914 with house prices more or less normal and bearing a close relation to reproduction costs, and with an ownership percentage of 46. We start the present war with real estate prices at an almost panicky low level, due to nine years of anaemic circulation of money, high taxes and the extended position in which real estate found itself in 1930 after the 1927 to 1929 boom. All the present depressive factors have been amply discounted, and the recent level of real estate prices is far lower than is warranted by actual conditions at any rate so far as housing is concerned.

In 1938, notwithstanding mortgage and taxation difficulties, which had come to a head in the depression years, the ownership percentage in Toronto was 52, an increase of 13 per cent over the 1914 pre-war percentage, although it represented a decline from 1926, generally taken as a normal year, when, by the way, the vacancy percentage was 4.76—considerably higher than in the boom years both before and after 1926.

Can any other conclusion be drawn from the above statistics than that a rise in prices from the present abnormally low levels is inevitable? I agree with Mr. Manning that real estate is bearing too great a tax load in proportion to its use value and that this has been a serious depressive factor. Nevertheless there are a number of indications that the tax load is to be made more equitable. The Ontario government's contribution to the present tax load in Toronto amounts to 11c a mill.

During the years 1930 to 1938 the cost of Toronto unemployment relief to the city taxpayers amounted to over \$19,000,000, \$5,600,000 of which was met in current taxes and the balance funded for five years. The total charge in the 1938 tax bills for direct unemployment relief, including debt charges, was \$3,500,000 or 3.85 mills of the tax rate. After 1939 and until 1944 the City Treasurer estimates an annual decrease in relief taxation, as follows:

1940.....	\$217,000 decrease
1941.....	128,000 "
1942.....	302,000 "
1943.....	687,000 "
1944.....	592,000 "

As the taxpayers are relieved from the current costs and debt charges arising from unemployment relief, we may expect a progressive reduction of taxes, which is bound to assist the return of normal prices in real estate. Another favorable factor is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics Index of Employment in Toronto in June 1932-1939, as follows (1926=100).

1932.....	96.8
1933.....	86.5
1934.....	93.9
1935.....	97.9
1936.....	101.1
1937.....	108.7
1938.....	106.7
1939.....	109.2

Munition or aeroplane employment must materially increase these figures.

## Inflation Trend

In addition to all the above factors, there is a reasonable prospect of inflation, already evident in increased building material prices. To what extent it will develop cannot be foreseen. Inflation by reducing the purchasing power of money will definitely increase the money value of real estate, though not necessarily its actual value in relation to commodities. Nevertheless, real estate has been accepted as one of the safest hedges against inflation and any buying for this reason will help increase prices.

Mr. Manning seems to give entirely undue weight to the destruction of old buildings to escape taxes, mainly in the centre of the city. I agree with Mr. Manning that any taxation system which involves the premature destruction of buildings and the confiscation of land is quite unsound. But examination of the type of buildings

destroyed reveals that in the main they were old, obsolete theatres and buildings for which no tenants could be found at an economic rent, such as old loft and office buildings. In almost every case the buildings were over 50 years old and were due for replacement. With the slowing up of the circulation of money, business did not want them, and while temporarily they lacked tenants, they might well have been preserved for future use as business expanded. Nevertheless, the destruction of these buildings, difficult to defend from an economic standpoint, is not a sufficiently important factor in forecasting the future values of real estate to carry much weight. It is, however, a clear illustration of the stupidity of our present assessment methods.

But again, the demand for housing is infinitely more important as a factor in real estate conditions than the destruction of obsolete, old downtown buildings.

## Home-Owning Instinct

Another factor, which Mr. Manning seems to have ignored and which lies at the root of the whole matter, is that everyone must use real estate both as a home and as a place of employment. We can never deny the instinct of the family to occupy or possess a home in as pleasant surroundings as is economically possible. What man ever hesitated to provide his wife and children with the best home that his means would permit? As our politicians revise our machinery for taxation and business regulation, the first effect will be to make the maintenance of homes easier. With increasing demand will come an acceleration of the trend to normal prices. Comparison with England where municipal taxation methods and business conditions are entirely different, does not throw much light on our own problem and introduces uncertainty into any analogy.

Mr. Manning mentions the skyscraper, the apartment house, the motor car, and chain stores as factors. Undoubtedly they all have some effect, more or less local, on redistribution of values, but the effect is not nearly so great as Mr. Manning imagines. It has been magnified and thrown into relief by the depression as reasons of economy dictated the abandonment of separate houses and occupancy of apartments. This is illustrated in the increase in apartments in the last six years from 31,600

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to 35,400, during which time, however, the vacancy percentage dropped from 15.79 to 5.95, the lowest on record for apartments notwithstanding the large increase in new buildings.

The vacancy percentage in 1938 (last figures available) for all classes of dwelling units stands at 2.75, also a record low.

Surely all the above factors point unmistakably in the direction of increased demand and consequent rise of prices from their present low levels.

## Sound Investment

Mr. Manning comments "for the first time in Ontario, perhaps the first time in the history of this continent, land has ceased to command the confidence of investors." Of course this is not completely true, but it may be said, reasonably, that because of its traditional inherent soundness as an investment it has been overloaded with the emergency expenditures of a depression. With the removal of this load, even partially, it will again resume its investment value.

All that I have said above appears to have been corroborated by personal experience since the declaration of war. During September there was a waiting period. During October the volume of sales in my own office exceeded any month for the past several years. I know of at least four in-

stances where Europeans have transferred their families and capital to Canada and bought houses ranging in price from \$9,000 to \$80,000. In several instances higher-priced residential properties which had been for sale for several years were sold during the last month.

## Down-trend Over

In the above I have confined my statistics largely to housing because housing is the foundation of realty values. When housing prospers it is in itself proof of business improvement and the value of business real estate varies more or less in direct proportion. We must beware of fanciful self-interested prophecies of boom prices as unreliable and unsound. But they are no more unsound than unreasonably pessimistic predictions which weaken confidence, and tend to depress the value of each of our homes and other real estate holdings.

It is my carefully considered opinion that the downward trend in real estate values has about come to an end, and that an upward trend is clearly indicated by a close study of conditions, with some evidence that it has already started in certain classes of residential real estate. All statistics quoted are from reports of the City of Toronto Assessment Commissioner, the City of Toronto Finance Commissioner and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.





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## Concerning Insurance

### Some Disappearance Losses

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Under the modern form of residence burglary policy, the insurance company agrees to indemnify the insured for loss of property by burglary, robbery, theft or larceny committed by any domestic servant or employee of the insured or by any other person not specifically mentioned as being covered under the policy.

One of the usual conditions of such a policy is that affirmative proof of loss or damage must be furnished to the company within a specified time, generally within sixty days of the discovery of such loss or damage. Thus the mere disappearance of an insured article is not sufficient of itself to entitle the insured to indemnity, but circumstantial evidence may be introduced to show that a felonious abstraction of the property occurred in a manner to render the loss due to larceny, theft or burglary.

UNDER the modern form of residence burglary, theft and larceny policy, insurance companies are not infrequently presented with a claim based on the "mysterious disappearance" of certain articles of personal property belonging to the insured or someone covered by the policy, and in most cases consisting of articles of jewellery.

In one case suit was brought on a policy insuring against "direct loss by burglary, larceny or theft," and the evidence showed that the wife of the insured placed a bag containing jewellery in a closet, the door of which she locked, leaving the key in the door, and that she was not in the house in the afternoon of the day of the loss until 4.30 or 5.00 o'clock. It was also shown that insured's servant was out during the afternoon, and returned about half an hour before the wife; that the wife went out again about 8.00 in the evening, and on her return she discovered that the bag of jewellery was missing. The court held that this evidence, standing alone, was not sufficient to entitle the insured to a recovery under the policy.

In another case, where the evidence merely showed that the property had disappeared from beneath the owner's pillow, the court denied a recovery. It was shown that a diamond locket was placed under a pillow in an upper bedroom occupied by the insured and his wife; that two servants had other rooms; that the owner of the locket went downstairs and remained there all day; and that upon looking under the pillow at night the locket was missing.

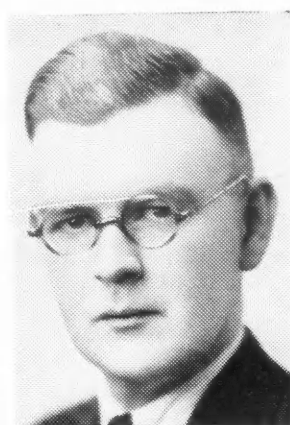
In a case where the policy required the production of "direct affirmative evidence" that the loss of the insured articles was due to burglary, theft or larceny, the court denied recovery because the evidence merely proved the disappearance of jewellery from a place in the insured's room to which only she had access.

#### Affirmative Proof

In another case, where the policy required affirmative proof of a loss by burglary or larceny, it was shown that the jewellery was left on a dresser; that persons who called to see an upper apartment had an opportunity to steal the jewellery, and that it was missing shortly afterward. The court allowed a recovery, on the ground that the evidence showed a loss by theft, and that evidence beyond a reasonable doubt was not required.

In another case a diamond stone was placed in a receptacle which only the insured and his wife were authorized to open, and neither took it out after it was placed therein. No servants were employed, and no visitors had called except the wife's father. It was shown, however, that a negro janitor had stayed in the flat alone for four hours with the insured's infant son, and it was also brought out that the janitor could have seen the stone two nights before when the insured was examining it. There was also some indication that the testimony of the janitor was perjured. The court held that the proof was sufficient to show the removal of the stone with felonious intent, within the terms of a policy insuring against loss by theft.

Suit was brought in another case under a policy insuring against burglary and which called for proof of "felonious abstraction." It was shown that the rings in question were placed in a box in a hotel room, which box two persons were authorized to open; that neither one did, but the rings



E. M. ROY, C.L.U., who has been appointed supervisor of the Toronto No. 1 agency of the Great-West Life Assurance Company, following a highly successful sales record with that agency.

were missing. The box was kept in a drawer, the key to which was hidden under some clothes. A few days later the insured's wife looked for the rings, and they were not in the box, although other jewellery was not touched. Various employees of the hotel had access to the rooms. In allowing the claim, the court held that some unauthorized person opened the box and extracted the only articles of value, and that no unauthorized person would have taken the jewellery, except with felonious intent.

#### Recovery Denied

Proof was held to be insufficient, in another case, to show that clothing, a stole and some opera glasses were lost through burglary, theft or larceny, when the insured was unable to find them after moving. The goods were missed after insured had moved from an apartment on one street to an apartment on another street. There was evidence that the maid had lost the key to the apartment, but no proof that it was found by any person.

Recovery was denied in another case because of an exclusion in the policy to the effect that the company was not liable for any loss "contributed to by fire." The policy covered direct loss by burglary or theft. A fire occurred in the apartment below that occupied by the insured. The insured and his wife left the apartment, slamming the door. When they returned after the fire, they saw firemen and two men in civilian clothes leave their apartment. The door had been broken from the outside, the parlor door had been forced and windows were broken. Articles had been taken from various locations in the apartment. It was held that the fire contributed to the loss, even though there was evidence of burglary.

Recovery was allowed in another case where the jewellery in question was put in a chamois bag which was pinned to an article of clothing by a safety pin which was "totally closed." The article of clothing was left lying on a chair in the owner's bedroom in an apartment house. Later, upon the owner's return to the room she found the main entrance door ajar, the safety pin open and the bag of jewellery gone. The court held this proof sufficient to raise an inference that the property was feloniously abstracted, and that the question was one for the jury.

#### Missing Diamond

In another case the insured while traveling on a Pullman sleeping car placed her diamond ring on a window ledge, and left it there on leaving the car to take exercise at a station. On her return the ring was missing, and was not found after a thorough search. It was shown that there were five persons in the car during her absence, and it was held that the evidence was sufficient to warrant a finding that any one of these persons could have taken it. No direct evidence showing a felonious taking is required to recover on a policy of theft insurance, it was held, where the provisions of the policy require no such proof.

Recovery was allowed by the court in another case in which a customer in a store removed a brooch and stuck it in the back of an upholstered settee in a small fitting room where she was having a dress tried on. Upon leaving she forgot the brooch, and when she returned half an hour later it had disappeared and could not be found. The court held that larceny of the brooch was reasonably to be inferred in the action brought by the



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owner under a policy of theft insurance.

In another case, the policy provided that the insured must show conclusively a loss by burglary, theft or larceny, and that the mere disappearance of an article should not be deemed evidence that the loss was occasioned by burglary, theft or larceny. It was claimed by the insured's wife that the diamond pin in question was kept in a chiffonier drawer and was wrapped in tissue paper in a little box; that it was placed there a few days before the loss; that on the day of the discovery of the loss she went upstairs to where the chiffonier was located and found drawers open and things scattered about; that the box containing the diamond had been opened and thrown on top of the chiffonier with some of the tissue paper; and the diamond was gone. It was shown that none of the persons in the house were in a position to take the ring, unless it was the maid. The court held that the uncontradicted circumstantial evidence was sufficient proof of the loss of the diamond by burglary, theft or larceny under the policy.

### Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

We have two one-thousand dollar policies expiring in November, with Prudential Insurance Co. Policy reads:

"Payable at the Home Office of the Company, in Newark, New Jersey." Does this entitle us to payment in American funds? All premiums were paid by us in Canadian funds. To collect in U.S. funds would we need to be resident in U.S.A.?

—M. G. J., Toronto, Ont.

With regard to place and manner of payment of proceeds of policies of life companies licensed in the Province of Ontario, the law applicable is the Ontario Insurance Act. One of the provisions of that Act is:

"Insurance money shall be payable in the province in which the insured is domiciled at the time of death, or in which he is domiciled when it becomes payable otherwise than by reason of death; or, if he was not or is not then domiciled in Canada and the contract does not otherwise provide, shall be payable at the head or principal office of the insurer in Canada."

Another provision reads: "Every amount to be paid to or by an insurer a contract shall be payable in lawful money of Canada, unless the

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD  
MANAGER FOR CANADA

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## Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GOVERNMENT collaboration in some plan to stimulate the production of gold in Canada has been brought under public discussion. In some quarters a government fund is advocated from which companies might secure financial assistance. Fortunately, the discussions have not appeared to reach any serious extent, and the outlook is that the gold mining industry of this country will not have to face this additional nonsense.

Government help to the extent of surveys calculated to geologize the newer territories is a distinct help and should be increased. But, any thought of financial help from governments in the field of actual mine development is to be deplored. Those who advocate financial assistance from the government appear to base their opinions on a belief that many properties are known to have ore and only require a certain amount of capital with which to bring them into production. Such is not the case.

The truth is that any property with ore in sight in commercial quantity will be grabbed up like a hot cake by established mining companies with abundance of capital, or will be considered a prize package for any one of the many keen and capable promoters throughout the country. It is only in the cases of uncertain and even doubtful mining prospects where there is any difficulty in securing capital with which to conduct exploration.

And, even in this field of gamble, the hardships for the miner would not be so very severe if the governments, federal as well as provincial, would introduce a little more commonsense into the regulations which govern the promotion of new and prospective mining enterprises. If governments in Canada ever reach the stage where they become financially involved in the development of new gold mining prospects, it will be a sad day for the people of this country and a calamity for the gold mining industry.

New gold mining enterprises attain efficiency through absolute necessity. This is clearly illustrated on every hand. The mine with higher grade ore very frequently shows high operating costs. Part of the reason is due to the lack of need for utmost caution in making expenditures. On the other hand, the mine with lower grade ore is driven by necessity to watch every penny, to the end that lower cost sheets are almost invariably established. The old doctrine of "root, hog, or die" is that on which the big mining industry of this country was built.

Gold Belt Mining Co. produced \$38,360 during October, compared with \$55,658 in September. The decline was due to a drop in grade of ore from \$11.88 per ton in September to \$7.86 in October.

The British and Canadian governments have arranged to purchase the lead and zinc output of the Canadian mines for the duration of the war. The price to be paid has not been announced, but it is believed to be somewhat lower than the average prevailing throughout the past quarter century.

Pickle Crow Gold Mines is maintaining production at a little over 10,000 tons of ore every 30 days, and continues to recover an average of over \$22 per ton. Mill capacity is about 10 per cent. above that established in 1938, while grade of ore is down about 8 per cent. As a result, the output for 1939 will probably be around \$2,700,000, thereby showing very little change from the previous year.

Coniaurum Mines produced \$433,835 in the quarter ended Sept. 30th, for the highest record in the history of the mine. Tonnage going through the mill has continued uniform throughout the year so far, but grade of ore has been showing a steady increase. In the first quarter of this year the ore yielded \$8.77 per ton. In the second quarter the yield was \$9.16 per ton, while in the third quarter the average was \$9.31 per ton.

Beattie Gold Mines is making a net profit of \$80,000 per month, after allowing for all costs and expenditures. The mill is operating at a rate of 625,000 tons annually. Output has risen to very close to \$200,000 per month on ore yielding \$3.90 per ton.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines has demonstrated ability to mine and treat ore at a rate of over 600,000 tons annually. This amount of ore yields 20,000,000 lbs. of nickel and over 10,000,000 lbs. of copper. The gross operating profit on this scale of operations has reached a rate of \$3,250,000 a year, as measured by the actual performance in the second and third quarters of the current year.

Falconbridge continues to write off nearly \$100,000 per month for depreciation and deferred development costs. However, after allowing for all contingencies, including tax, the net profit still remains at over \$1,800,000 annually. Therefore, while gross operating profits have reached a rate of approximately 100 per cent. or \$1



R. C. BERKINSHAW, general manager of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited, who has been elected a director of the Crown Trust Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

per share annually the net profit may be reckoned at a rate of 56 cents per share annually.

Falconbridge officials anticipate a decline in profits for a time as a result of the war. This comes as a result of the company's refinery being located in Norway on the outer fringe of the war zone. It is believed, however, the situation can be met without any particularly serious decline in current performance.

Lake Shore Mines has reduced production by 20 per cent. Rock bursts have developed into a problem, and in order to reduce the number of working faces and to more carefully control the situation, the mill is to be operated at 2,000 tons per day instead of 2,500 tons. This will still leave the mine with a production of around \$1,000,000 per month, and with net profits of around \$6,000,000 or \$3 per share annually.

Hard Rock Gold Mines appears likely to establish recovery of 90 per cent. of the gold in its ore. This improvement in recovery comes as a result of the new roasting plant recently installed. A survey of current operations suggests a production of around \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000 annual in length.

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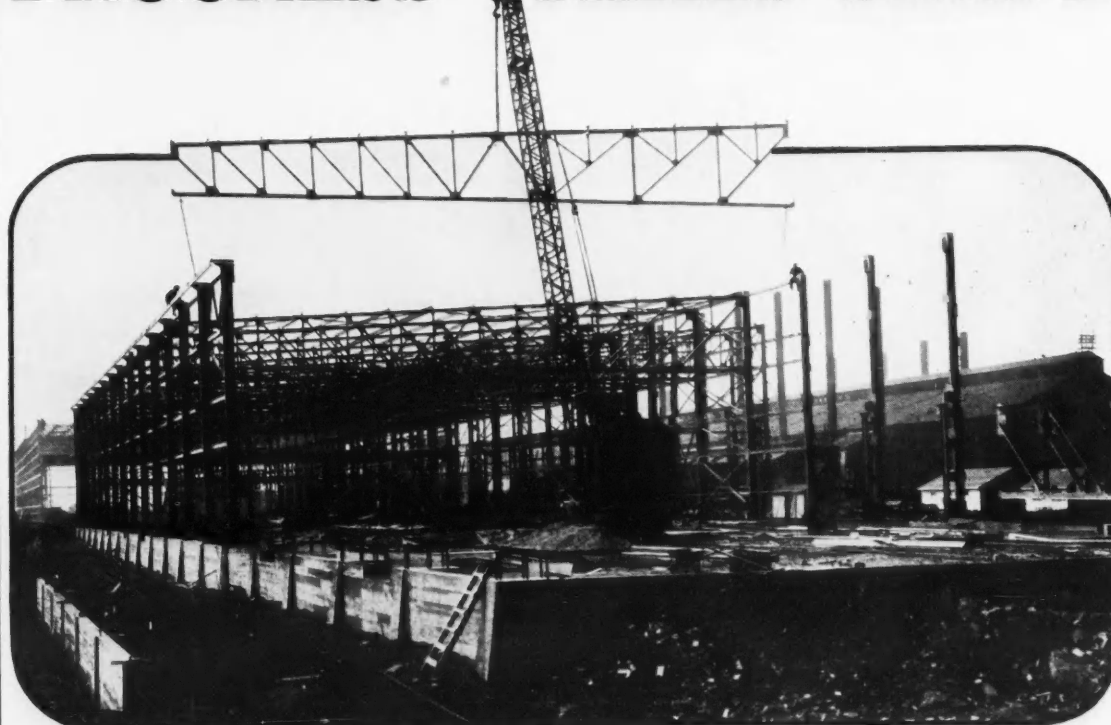
## Concerning Insurance

(Continued from Page 14)  
contract expressly provides for payment in another currency.

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# ALGOMA STEEL



# Repatriation vs. Exports

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

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It is interesting to see the antics of Germany, who has no fleet upon the seas and no goodwill among her neighbours that she might export, and no monetary stocks on which she might live. She yet must have imports. She is doing two things to secure an additional volume of goods. She has come to an agreement with Russia whereby the Russians are reported to have offered Germany a volume of wheat greatly in excess of any surplus that the Soviet Union has ever been known to possess after supplying her cash customers, while Germany proposes to pay in machinery produced by industries already working day and night on war requirements. This method clearly will not supply more than a drop in the extensive ocean of German requirements.

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The plank in Hitler's policy which the repatriation technique is intended to support is the establishment of a continental blockade against Great Britain. Even with increased resources, Germany will find it hard enough to secure increased imports, for the British fleet does not tolerate merchant shipping and seizes the contraband cargoes of neutral ships. Minority repatriation is intended to alleviate so far as is possible this stranglehold, and at the same time to present Germany with the means whereby she may pay Britain back in her own coin. But where Napoleon failed, and he had command of all Europe, Hitler will not succeed. German achievement will need to be pushed very much further before the Continental neutrals cut the lifeline of trade which connects them with Great Britain.

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Great Britain has a very different system. She is determined not to live on her stocks of gold and foreign exchange, although they are very large. And the repatriation of nationals, even if it were a practicable proposition, would certainly not suit the book of a country which has not forgotten that an enduring foreign policy must be based first and foremost on a moral recognition of international rights.

There is scope for criticism in the apparent reluctance of the Board of Trade to pay more than lip service to the idea of stimulating exports. But exports will need to be restored to their pre-war volume, and increased above it, if Great Britain is not to begin the dangerous process of the dissipation of capital.

The urgent need is for the conclusion of trade pacts with the European neutrals. Such pacts should be as comprehensive in scope as is consistent with the two respective economies, and as long-term in duration as may effectively counter the demands of Germany, which must come, that the countries should allocate a large proportion of their export trade to Germany by way of repayment of the debt incurred over repatriation.

Nazi Germany is the same as would be that of an inefficient substitute industry for which there is, moreover, no need; or, at least, for which there would be no need under a regime which would want Germany to be an honest trader among other honest traders, and which would for this reason consider the preservation of the national wealth its paramount objective.

## Iron Imports

The German imports of iron ore in 1938 had more than five times the volume of those in 1933; imports of pig and scrap iron showed similar, though somewhat lower, increases. The production of iron ore in Germany rose during the same period from negligible quantities to more than 50 per cent. of the imports; during the first quarter of the current year the proportion was even 80 per cent., chiefly because ores from Austria are no longer considered as imports, and have, from the beginning of 1939 on, been added to the German production.

The German iron ore deposits which are being exploited on a large scale have been known for centuries, and were prior to, and for a long time after, the rise of modern industry the chief sources of supply. They had, however, eventually to give way to the much higher-grade imported ores, and this remained so as long as the profitability of private industry was decisive for the shaping of industrial policy.

## German Ore Lowgrade

In spite of the fact that one third of the total iron ore used in 1938 was produced in Germany, the iron which this third yielded was only one fifth of the total iron production, which means in other words that the iron content of the German ore is about half of that of the imported ores. This necessitates, of course, the input of a correspondingly greater volume of coke.

But its low iron content is not the only drawback of the German ore. Still more disadvantageous is its high

proportion of undesirable components, which has so far prevented it from being used otherwise than in conjunction with imported ores. Above all, the presence of an unduly high percentage of silicic acid makes a costly treatment necessary before the ore can be put into the blast furnace, even only as an admixture to imported ores.

During the depression huge reserves of imported ores had accumulated in Germany under the compulsion of taking delivery in fulfilment of long-term contracts with Swedish suppliers. In the spring of 1936 these reserves were exhausted. If the volume of imported plus locally mined ores since then is compared with the iron production, it becomes clear that there cannot be any reserve of imported ores in Germany.

## Difficulties Unsolved

All would depend, then, on overcoming the difficulties which have so far been in the way of using German ore unmixed. But as late as in spring of this year these difficulties had not been solved even theoretically, and although a great amount of research work had been done, there was yet no unanimity as to which of the many suggested processes to apply.

The construction of the first plant of the smelting works of the Reichswerke Hermann Goering was, however, begun. It is situated amidst the Central German ore deposits. The whole concern was to be constructed in four steps, the first of which was planned to be completed by the end of this year. Without having any definite information on the point, one can confidently say that the amount of iron needed to build the intended plants is so enormous that there is no possibility whatever of the work being continued. All the ore mined there will thus have to be shipped through existing canals to the Ruhr Valley, provided that the Ruhr works can adapt themselves to its predomin-

ant use, a process which will not be free of difficulties, probably insurmountable under present conditions.

All this means that, in spite of the sacrifices of reason and welfare which the carrying out of the Four-Year Plan has imposed on the German people, the country is, with regard to iron, where it was before anybody ever thought of the Plan: it is wholly dependent on ore imports.

The main suppliers were in 1938:

Sweden . . . . .	41 per cent
France (and colonies) . . . . .	29 per cent
Belgium (and colonies) . . . . .	8 per cent
British Empire . . . . .	7 per cent
Others . . . . .	15 per cent

The figures show that Germany can rely on obtaining about 50 per cent of her 1938 imports of iron ore. In conjunction with the locally-mined ore this may be sufficient to provide for the needs of the armed forces. But this does not solve the problem, for two reasons. Firstly, there is no margin left for manufacturing products which Germany could export in exchange for her necessary imports, and the export of machinery would be one of the few means of payment possible for her.

Secondly, and this would apply in any case, there is the problem of coal. The erection of Buna and power plants, of staple fibre and iron works, the demands of the synthetic oil industry, the ever-increasing consumption of electric power, have thrown the German coal industry badly out of gear during the last few years.

## Decline in Efficiency

The increasing demand has coincided with a continuous fall in the efficiency of coal-mining. The much-discussed malnutrition and discontent were, however, only a part of the causes operative on the side of labor. Effective were also the facts that in consequence of the last war there are proportionately more older workmen than should be, and that in

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consequence of the depression not enough younger miners have been trained.

The decreasing efficiency had also a technical reason, namely the necessity of exploiting lower-grade deposits. This, combined with the concentration of the demand on certain kinds of coal, has already brought about the accumulation of large quantities of unsaleable coal, and continues to necessitate operations which are unprofitable from every point of view, and particularly serious with regard to labor supply.

Adding to all this the dislocation which has been caused through the Saar Valley being cut off from its French ore supplies, and the probability that the Rhine will not permanently be open for shipping Swedish, Belgian, and Dutch ores to the Ruhr smelting works, we behold a confusion which may generate a breakdown of the first magnitude

when urgent replacement demands of the fighting forces will become sustained.

In considering Buna, staple fibres, and the iron position, we are, apart from individual features, struck by one common characteristic; everywhere we find ideas, plans, and operations in their infancy, and this can only have one meaning: every detail which could help Germany win a war of materials had been carefully thought out, and then she started the war precipitately before any of these thoughts had materialized. Herr Hitler's personality can provide as good an explanation for this as any other psychological reason. But we think that the real cause of the precipitation were the disappointment and despair engendered by the realization of the utter impossibility of carrying out the Four-Year Plan, not only on time, but at all.

And this, for us, is reassuring.

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about life insurance  
can you answer?



1. How much of my income should go into life insurance?

2. What form of settlement will be best for my family?  
—Monthly cheque? Lump sum? A combination of both?



3. With my wife as beneficiary, should I name my child, or children, "contingent" beneficiary?



4. What is the best way to arrange my insurance program to assure the education of my children?



5. Can I make provision under an ordinary life policy so that my wife and I may receive a life income in later years?



THESE are some of the things people frequently want to know—and should know—about life insurance.

The answers to such questions will vary, of course, according to the individual circumstances of the person asking the questions.

► Is it difficult to get the answers? Not at all—you need only ask your life insurance agent.

You will find that he considers it his business in life to be of service to you. You will discover, too, that his experience with problems similar to yours has given him the necessary background to help and advise you.

You would understand why this is so if you could "sit in" on a few of the many extensive training courses which Metropolitan, for example, maintains both at the Home and Head Offices and in the field, in order to help its representatives to serve policyholders better.

► Last year in Canada and the United States, for instance, with 122 instructors continuously engaged in carrying on Metropolitan's educational program, 1,146 agents received intensive

instruction in the company's schools . . . 3,113 representatives enrolled in the company's correspondence courses . . . almost 1,000 were enrolled in the course which, when completed, brings the coveted designation "Chartered Life Underwriter" . . . and 1,136 managers and assistant managers were given training designed especially for their benefit. In addition, Metropolitan constantly issues instructive publications, including a monthly magazine, all of which are designed further to improve the agents' service to policyholders.

► So if you own a Metropolitan life insurance policy, and want advice on questions like those above, or desire any information whatsoever about your insurance—see your agent. If he doesn't know the answer, he knows who does. He has merely to consult one of the Metropolitan specialists who stand ready, at all times, to help him serve policyholders to the utmost.

► If you prefer, don't hesitate to consult the company's nearest district office, or write directly to the Head Office. The company welcomes such inquiries from its policyholders. And, naturally, there is no charge for the information you receive.

This is Number 19 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements will be mailed upon request.

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

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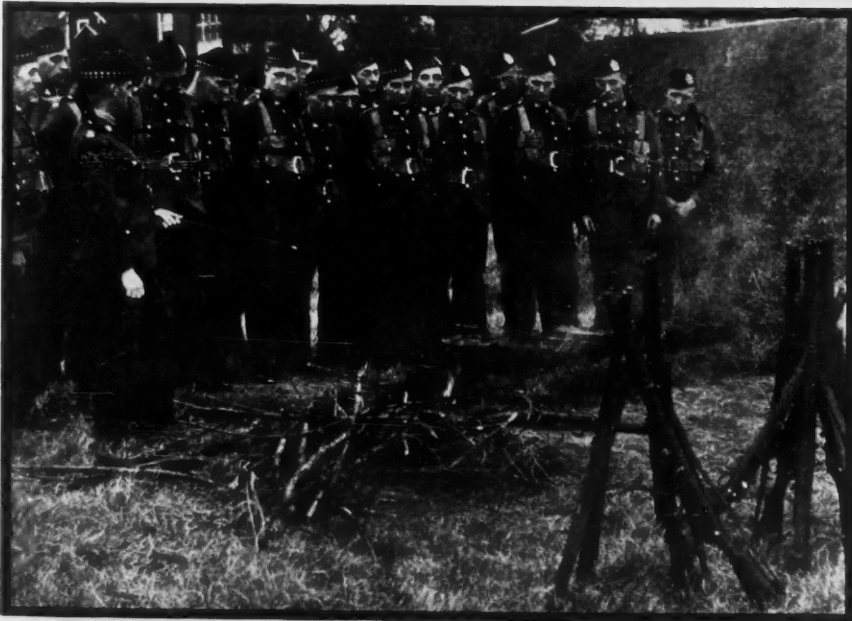
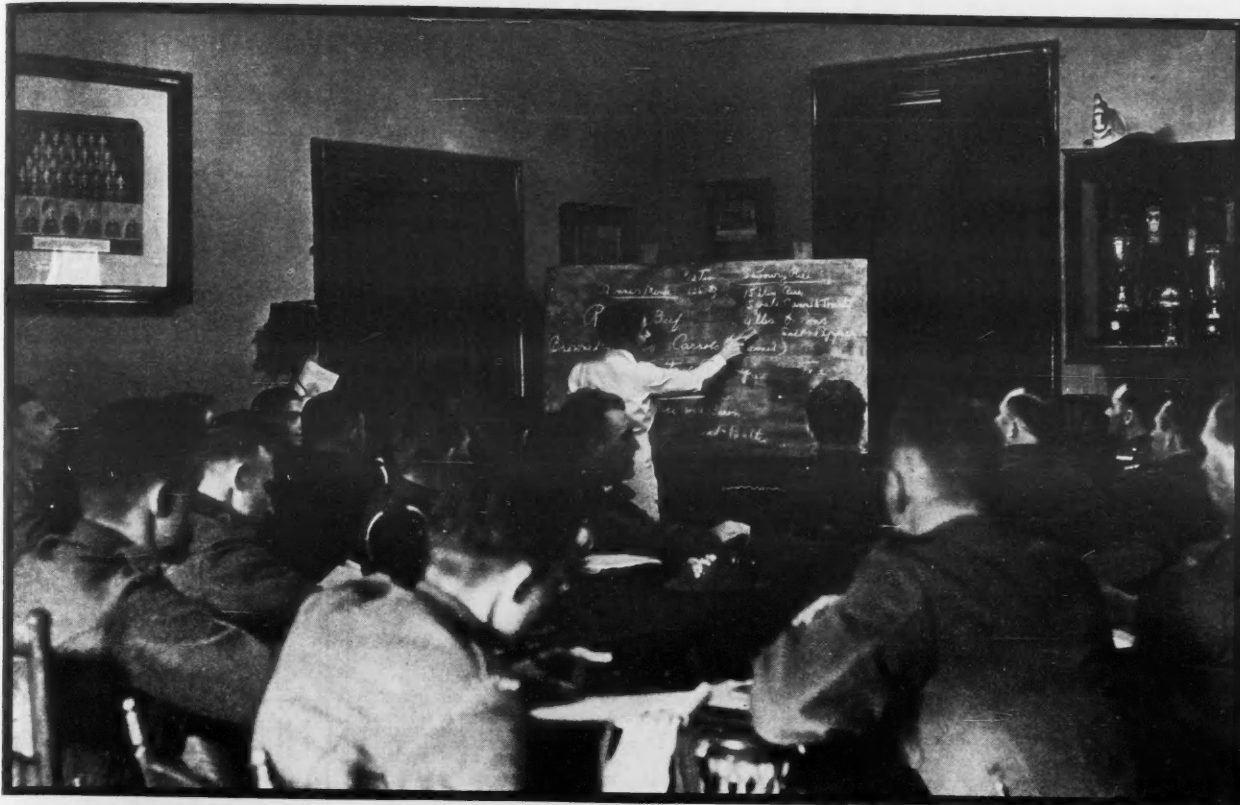
FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 18, 1939

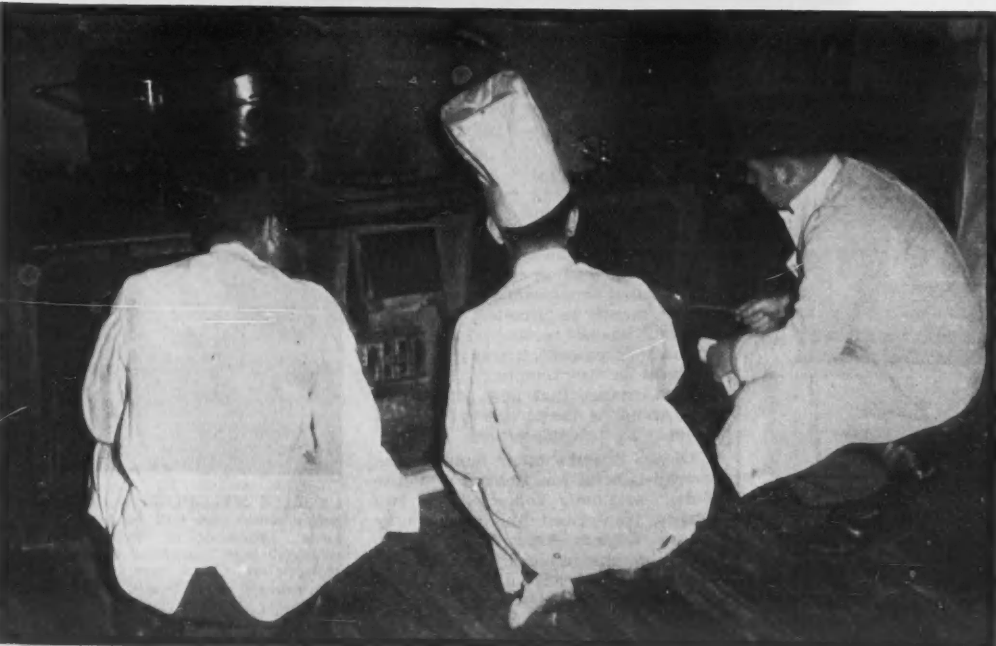
## A Visit To Canada's First Army School of Cooking



OPERATED BY THE LORNE SCOTS at Brampton, Ont., a cooking school for the new Army is something of an innovation in military circles. Expert civilian instructors have been secured, headed by Miss Elspeth Middleton, and the new cooks will know all the mysteries of calories, vitamins and planned diets—to the direct benefit of the troops. TOP, left, back to the classroom go the embryo cooks for a lecture on menus. Right, an expert butcher teaches the proper cutting of meat. SECOND ROW, demonstration of cooking for a section—eight mess tins grouped around the fire; "Bobbie" the regimental mascot stands guard over Lorne Scots' rifles; the O. C.—Lieut.-Col. Louis Keene—consults with Miss Middleton. THIRD ROW, instruction in cooking in the field—a kettle trench containing the fire and "dixies"; the Sergeants' Mess. All ranks eat the food prepared by the student cooks. BOTTOM ROW, testing the beef stew under an instructor who is an assistant chief chef in civilian life. Right, washing up. Cleanliness is stressed throughout the course.

—Photos by "Jay".

(See story on Page 22)





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BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

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But its low iron content is not the only drawback of the German ore. Still more disadvantageous is its high

proportion of undesirable components, which has so far prevented it from being used otherwise than in conjunction with imported ores. Above all, the presence of an unduly high percentage of silicic acid makes a costly treatment necessary before the ore can be put into the blast furnace, even only as an admixture to imported ores.

During the depression huge reserves of imported ores had accumulated in Germany under the compulsion of taking delivery in fulfilment of long-term contracts with Swedish suppliers. In the spring of 1936 these reserves were exhausted. If the volume of imported plus locally mined ores since then is compared with the iron production, it becomes clear that there cannot be any reserve of imported ores in Germany.

## Difficulties Unsolved

All would depend, then, on overcoming the difficulties which have so far been in the way of using German ore unmixed. But as late as in spring of this year these difficulties had not been solved even theoretically, and although a great amount of research work had been done, there was yet no unanimity as to which of the many suggested processes to apply.

The construction of the first plant of the smelting works of the Reichswerke Hermann Goering was, however, begun. It is situated amidst the Central German ore deposits. The whole concern was to be constructed in four steps, the first of which was planned to be completed by the end of this year. Without having any definite information on the point, one can confidently say that the amount of iron needed to build the intended plants is so enormous that there is no possibility whatever of the work being continued. All the ore mined there will thus have to be shipped through existing canals to the Ruhr Valley, provided that the Ruhr works can adapt themselves to its predominance.

ant use, a process which will not be free of difficulties, probably insurmountable under present conditions.

All this means that, in spite of the sacrifices of reason and welfare which the carrying out of the Four-Year Plan has imposed on the German people, the country is, with regard to iron, where it was before anybody ever thought of the Plan: it is wholly dependent on ore imports.

The main suppliers were in 1938:

Sweden	41 per cent
France (and colonies)	29 per cent
Belgium (and colonies)	8 per cent
British Empire	7 per cent
Others	15 per cent

The figures show that Germany can rely on obtaining about 50 per cent of her 1938 imports of iron ore. In conjunction with the locally-mined ore this may be sufficient to provide for the needs of the armed forces. But this does not solve the problem, for two reasons. Firstly, there is no margin left for manufacturing products which Germany could export in exchange for her necessary imports, and the export of machinery would be one of the few means of payment possible for her.

Secondly, and this would apply in any case, there is the problem of coal. The erection of Buna and power plants, of staple fibre and iron works, the demands of the synthetic oil industry, the ever-increasing consumption of electric power, have thrown the German coal industry badly out of gear during the last few years.

## Decline in Efficiency

The increasing demand has coincided with a continuous fall in the efficiency of coal-mining. The much-discussed malnutrition and discontent were, however, only a part of the causes operative on the side of labor. Effective were also the facts that in consequence of the last war there are proportionately more older workmen than should be, and that in

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consequence of the depression not enough younger miners have been trained.

The decreasing efficiency had also a technical reason, namely the necessity of exploiting lower-grade deposits. This, combined with the concentration of the demand on certain kinds of coal, has already brought about the accumulation of large quantities of unsaleable coal, and continues to necessitate operations which are unprofitable from every point of view, and particularly serious with regard to labor supply.

Adding to all this the dislocation which has been caused through the Saar Valley being cut off from its French ore supplies, and the probability that the Rhine will not permanently be open for shipping Swedish, Belgian, and Dutch ores to the Ruhr smelting works, we behold a confusion which may generate a breakdown of the first magnitude

when urgent replacement demands of the fighting forces will become sustained.

In considering Buna, staple fibres, and the iron position, we are, apart from individual features, struck by one common characteristic; everywhere we find ideas, plans, and operations in their infancy, and this can only have one meaning; every detail which could help Germany win a war of materials had been carefully thought out, and then she started the war precipitately before any of these thoughts had materialized. Herr Hitler's personality can provide as good an explanation for this as any other psychological reason. But we think that the real cause of the precipitation were the disappointment and despair engendered by the realization of the utter impossibility of carrying out the Four-Year Plan, not only on time, but at all.

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► Last year in Canada and the United States, for instance, with 122 instructors continuously engaged in carrying on Metropolitan's educational program, 1,116 agents received intensive

instruction in the company's schools . . . 3,113 representatives enrolled in the company's correspondence courses . . . almost 1,000 were enrolled in the course which, when completed, brings the coveted designation "Chartered Life Underwriter" . . . and 1,136 managers and assistant managers were given training designed especially for their benefit. In addition, Metropolitan constantly issues instructive publications, including a monthly magazine, all of which are designed further to improve the agents' service to policyholders.

► So if you own a Metropolitan life insurance policy, and want advice on questions like those above, or desire any information whatsoever about your insurance—see your agent. If he doesn't know the answer, he knows who does. He has merely to consult one of the Metropolitan specialists who stand ready, at all times, to help him serve policyholders to the utmost.

► If you prefer, don't hesitate to consult the company's nearest district office, or write directly to the Head Office. The company welcomes such inquiries from its policyholders. And, naturally, there is no charge for the information you receive.

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PEOPLE

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TRAVEL

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FASHION

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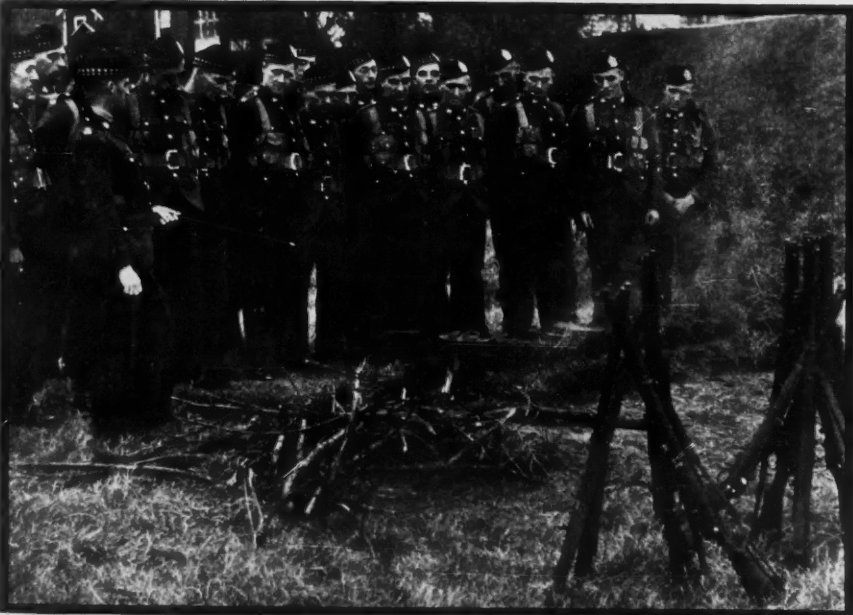
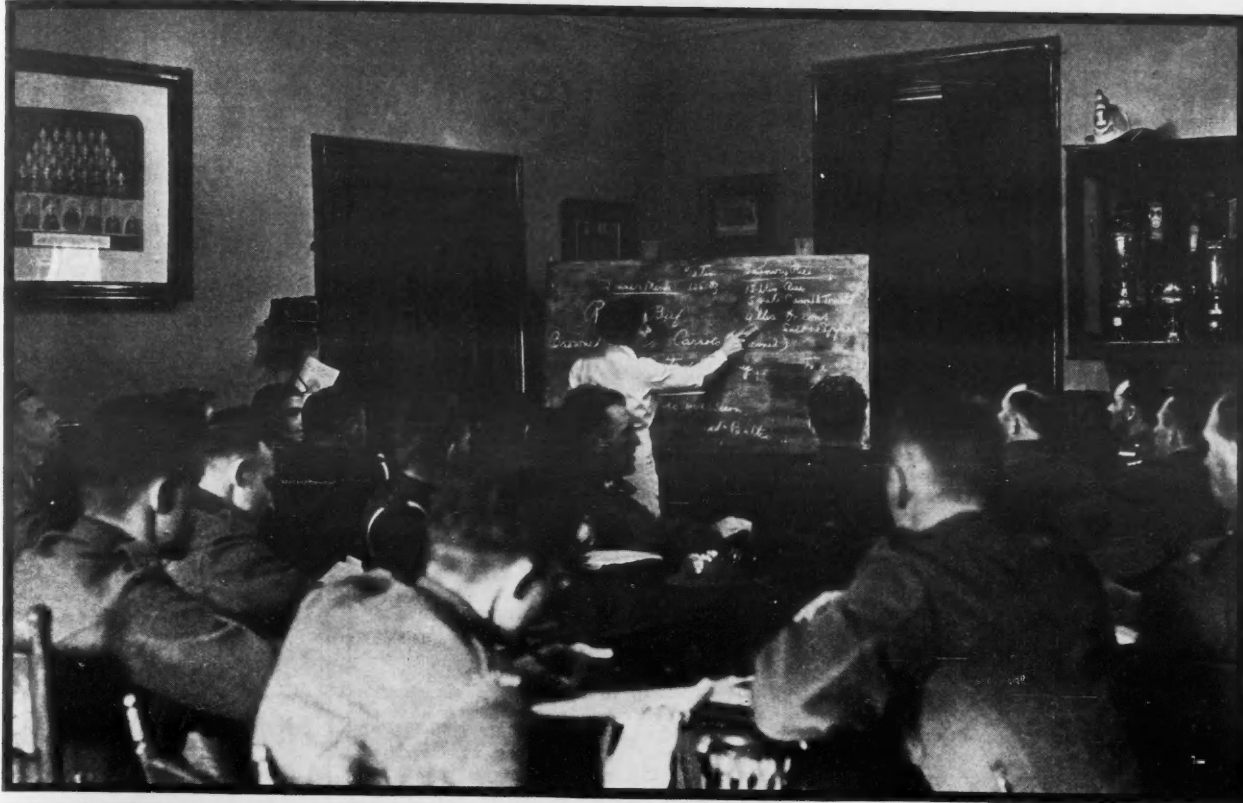
HOMES

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THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 18, 1939

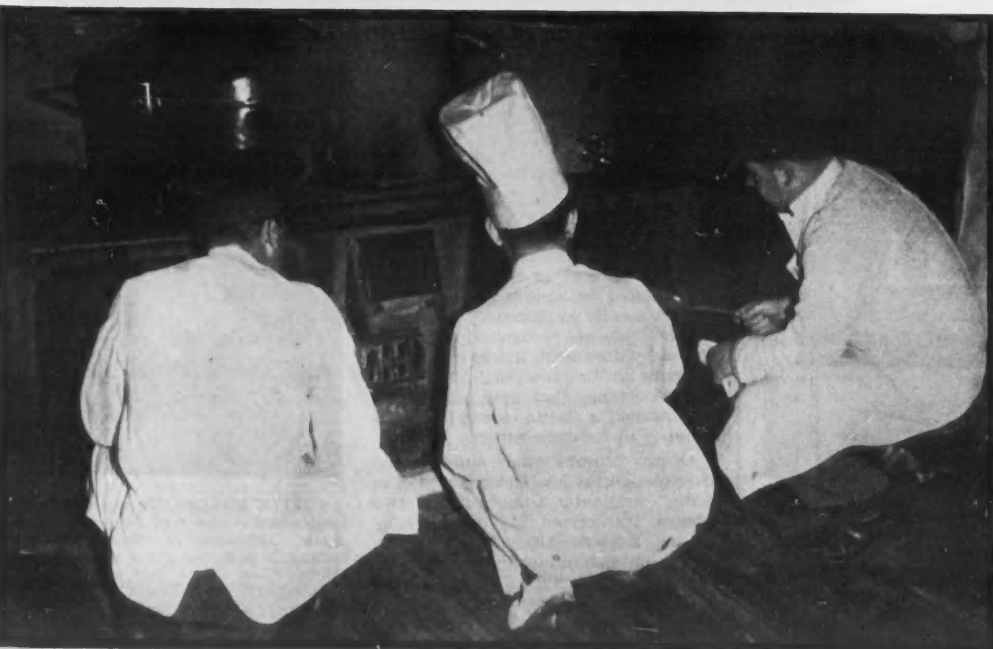
## A Visit To Canada's First Army School of Cooking



OPERATED BY THE LORNE SCOTS at Brampton, Ont., a cooking school for the new Army is something of an innovation in military circles. Expert civilian instructors have been secured, headed by Miss Elspeth Middleton, and the new cooks will know all the mysteries of calories, vitamins and planned diets—to the direct benefit of the troops. TOP, left, back to the classroom go the embryo cooks for a lecture on menus. Right, an expert butcher teaches the proper cutting of meat. SECOND ROW, demonstration of cooking for a section—eight mess tins grouped around the fire; "Bobbie" the regimental mascot stands guard over Lorne Scots' rifles; the O. C.—Lieut.-Col. Louis Keene—consults with Miss Middleton. THIRD ROW, instruction in cooking in the field—a kettle trench containing the fire and "dixies"; the Sergeants' Mess. All ranks eat the food prepared by the student cooks. BOTTOM ROW, testing the beef stew under an instructor who is an assistant chief chef in civilian life. Right, washing up. Cleanliness is stressed throughout the course.

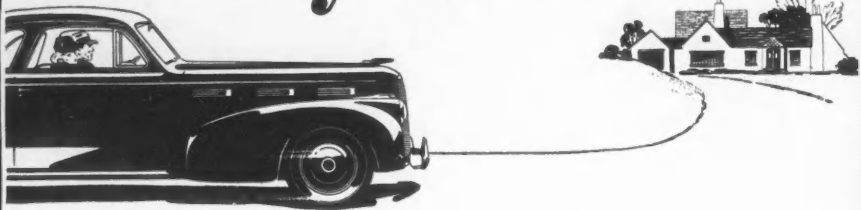
—Photos by "Jay".

(See story on Page 22)





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## MUSICAL EVENTS

### Greatest Musical Humorist

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE blind English pianist Alec Templeton has been in America little more than a year, but in that time he has so captured the public by his radio performances that the other night he drew one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Massey Hall. Most listeners came no doubt because he is the finest musical humorist of the day; but they discovered that he is a serious pianist of a very high order.

He was assisted to the pianoforte by his father, a grave and distinguished gentleman, and once seated his command over his audience was amazing. His personal concentration seems to take listeners into another world. As he plays one can feel him "celebrating" with an intensity that gives a serene and beautiful individuality to everything he plays. A blind pianist of serious purpose must teach his fingers absolute obedience in respect of accuracy; and Templeton's precision is phenomenal. He has also a beautiful touch and glorious resources of tone. His rendering of Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue in D minor, and the Chorale Prelude "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" were flawless and exalted in feeling. Intellectual distinction and poetic beauty pervaded his performance of Beethoven's Sonata "Pathétique". Debussy's "Engulfed Cathedral" gave a more complete sense of the picture than any rendering I have heard. In his Chopin numbers his taste in tempo rubato was exquisite, and the Nocturne in D flat became fresh and entrancing in dreamlike beauty.



LOTTE LEHMANN, outstanding singing actress who will appear in a joint recital with Lauritz Melchior in a specially arranged program by the two Metropolitan Opera stars at the Eaton Auditorium on the evenings of Thursday, November 23, and Saturday, November 25.

In the second half his personality changed from brooding concentration (akin to that of Paderewski), to sparkling merriment. He did all sorts of amusing things with the keyboard. Best of all perhaps was "Sousa goes Viennese," in which the famous march "Stars and Stripes Forever" was heard as a Strauss waltz and "Blue Danube" as a military march. His skill in improvisation is amazing. From five notes of the chromatic scale suggested by auditors he made a little Sonata in the style of Mozart, and rhapsodies in the styles of Liszt and Gershwin. He provided other stunts too numerous to mention, including his irresistibly clever mimicry of Dr. Damrosch giving a discourse on "Musical Appreciation" with "Three Little Fishes" as his theme. It is just too bad that his own original compositions are so banal.

### The Sibelius Legend

The present vogue of Sibelius in America was demonstrated in a recent vote among musical listeners conducted by the Columbia Broadcasting System, on the question: Who among living composers will still be played one thousand years hence? It was of course a fantastic quiz. Who can say what the musical tastes of so remote a posterity will be? Or whether civilization as we understand it will have survived? Nevertheless many listeners took it seriously, and the name of Sibelius headed the list in a ratio of 25 to 10.

The Finnish master's First Symphony and the popular "Finlandia," both of 1899, were the chief features of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra's program at Massey Hall last week. In an interesting note on this Symphony, Ettore Mazzoleni, disclaiming any desire of "debunking," drew attention to the fallacy of regarding Sibelius's music in terms of "its stark primitive background, the elemental forces of the native soil," etc., etc. The subject is dealt with plainly by Howard Brockway and Herbert Weinstock in a recent brief biography of Sibelius. They show that in youth he was something of a cosmopolite who from childhood had had access to the best music. They vigorously protest against the distorted picture of the man and his music, based on the misconception that Finland is a land of igloos and Eskimos. There is no doubt, however, of his ardent nationalism and virile independence. This was shown in his youth, when though trained in a Germany fanatical in its Wagnerism, he heretically rejected Wagner as a guide in orchestral composition. His sweeping and powerful individualism is evident in the First Symphony,—the very last work of importance to be composed in the 19th century and a link between the past and the present. The spread and magnificence of his conceptions is evident in every bar of the work, when played with such vital beauty and splendor as it was by Sir Ernest MacMillan and Toronto Symphony Orchestra last week.

That Sibelius, like Homer, sometimes nodded is shown by the history of "Finlandia." Originally it was but the climax of incidental music composed for a national historical pageant at Helsingfors in November, 1899, but the balance of the score was so ordinary that it died an early death. The now famous tone-poem was originally known merely as "Finale." In Russia, where it was not recognized as a revolutionary document, it was played for years as an "Impromptu." The political importance that now attaches to "Finlandia" is due to events long subsequent to its composition.

Of Sir Ernest's other numbers the most delightful was Debussy's "Petite Suite" originally composed for two pianos, transcribed for orchestra by Henry Busser. Altogether exquisite and inimitable in melody and development, it was beautifully interpreted. The guest soloist was the splendid contralto, Eileen Law, whose large,

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inspiring tones are beautifully produced and well governed. Her steadiness of intonation and expert use of portamento were demonstrated especially in Verdi's "O Don Fatale" and Delius' lovely lyric "Twilight Fancies." But I wish she had not sung that tiresome ditty "Love Went a-Riding" in which the orchestra drowned her voice once or twice. As Dean Stanley said of Gregorian chant, when urged to introduce it into the liturgy at Westminster Abbey, it makes me want to lie on my stomach and howl.

Last week I raised the question as to which of the three Conus brothers, Russian musicians, had composed a Concerto played by Jascha Heifetz. Issay Scherman, a well known Toronto violinist, informs me that it was the second brother, Julius Conus. Until recently we had resident with us in Toronto, the Prince Colonna, serving as Consul General for the Italian Government. During his stay in Canada he went to New York and brought back a charming Russian bride. She, it is interesting to add, was the daughter of Julius Conus.

Freda Simonson, a young Winnipeg pianist of Scandinavian descent, recently appeared as guest soloist on James Robertson's broadcast, "Miniature Musicale." She is a pupil of Carl Berggren and Melan Sekoloff, as well as of Norman Wilkes of Toronto.



LAURITZ MELCHIOR, world-famous heroic tenor who will be heard with Lotte Lehmann in two specially arranged joint programs by the two Metropolitan Opera stars at the Eaton Auditorium on Thursday evening, November 23, and Saturday evening, November 25.

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"WHEN WE ARE MARRIED". A scene from J. B. Priestley's farce comedy hit which will have its North American premiere at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday, November 20, with an all star cast headed by Estelle Winwood, Alison Skipworth, J. C. Nugent and Percy Kilbride. The play ran for 10 months last season at St. Martin's Theatre, London.

## FILM PARADE

### Mr. Capra and His Good Deeds

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

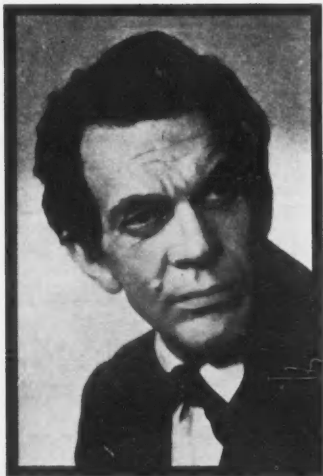
WELL, you've guessed it. That Mr. Smith who goes to Washington is the very same person as that Mr. Deeds who went to town. He's James Stewart this time instead of Gary Cooper, but he's the same incorruptible innocent who pops up in the midst of the big city's corruptions and makes the cynics ashamed of themselves. What's more he makes even the cynics in the audience believe in him and come away touched and exalted. Nobody but Frank Capra could do that. There isn't another director in the world who could produce such a blaze of good-will simply by rubbing two boy-scouts together.

Of course it isn't actually as simple as that. Mr. Capra with all his high spirits and good heart is one of the world's canniest showmen. He knows exactly what he is doing every minute. If he makes us believe—as he invariably does—in his good Deeds in a naughty world, it isn't by any simple series of pulpit illustrations. He and his camera are everywhere at once in the special world he has created, lighting and dramatizing everything with an intelligence that is both inclusive and selective. Somehow his genuine earnestness and good faith never betray him into dullness. The jam and the pill go down together and you don't know which you enjoy most, or even which is which.

#### The Shrewd Eye

When you start to analyze it, it all comes down to a remarkably expert mingling of sentiment and comedy, the one sincere, the other knowing. Mr. Capra believes passionately in America at its best; at the same time he has a shrewd eye for America at its lower levels. The trick is to play one against the other and keep the atmosphere genial by making both slightly preposterous. He doesn't hesitate in the least to reveal his hero as ridiculous, with his yokel innocence, his convulsive patriotism, and his crate of carrier-pigeons. Never mind, Mr. Smith is on the side of the angels, and Mr. Capra is right there along side of him. His great achievement of course is that he manages to make the angels genuinely acceptable company.

"Mr. Smith Goes To Washington" runs for two hours and ten minutes, which would be an unconscionable length if you weren't having such a pleasant time. I liked James Stewart as the star-spangled boy-senator, bursting with ideals and ravished at the sight of the Capitol Dome; though I'm willing to admit that he would probably be a nuisance about the place, or anywhere else except in a Capra film. And I liked Jean Arthur as the skeptical pure-hearted secretary, chiefly because she is about the most likeable girl on the screen, no matter who directs her. There's an expert performance too by Claude Rains as a plausible gentle-



RAYMOND MASSEY, eminent Canadian actor whose latest starring role is in "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" by Robert Sherwood, the New York success which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week of November 27.



DOROTHY MAYNOR, sensational new negro soprano, who will be heard at the concert arranged by the Women's Musical Club of Toronto in aid of the Red Cross on Monday evening, November 27, at Massey Hall.

man-politician. In fact it would be hard to mention a single performer in the entire cast who didn't act up to Mr. Capra's standards; which is about all you could ask of anyone.

It must be admitted, of course, that the actual theme of "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" is almost as artless as a poem by Mr. Edgar Guest. Mr. Capra isn't abashed by folksiness. In fact he loves it. But his talent is so genuine, his eye so alert and his observation so exact that he is able to bring the vague kindness and optimism of syndicated philosophy into sharp focus and make it continuously lively and persuasive.

#### Native Meanies

The rest of the week was taken up with "The Real Glory" depicting Gary Cooper's difficulties with the Moros in the Philippines; "Espionage Agent" showing Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall defeating the espionage service of the Central Powers; and "On Your Toes" which has Zorina and two handsome ballets, but nothing much else of importance.

"The Real Glory" has plenty of excitement, but it's all pretty much the usual sort—sieges, attacks, ambushes, tortures and of course the reliable cholera epidemic. Those native meanies, up to all sorts of trickeries to defeat the gallant whites seem to be very much the same the world over. The gallant whites here (Gary Cooper and David Niven) perform the usual prodigies while pretty Andrea Leeds in a nine-gored skirt lends a hand behind the stockades. One of them has to die, of course, and it's David Niven who draws the short straw. "Espionage Agent" is a spy melodrama, and in spite of contemporary reference has already a slightly old-fashioned air about it. It's all according to precedent, so naturally is out of step with current doings, where precedent is the last thing you can count on. "On Your Toes" has the lovely Zorina, who is worth watching, but it also has a plot that winds through endless confusions of comedy. In "Blondie Takes a Vacation" a four year old child gets up and pipes. "The Creator" has made us with two ends, with one of which we think and on one of which we sit. I used the thinking end at this point and got out quick.

#### TRAVELERS

Mrs. J. K. M. Ross and her sister, Miss Barbara Ballantyne, of Montreal, are en route to Jamaica, B.W.I., where they will spend some time.

Mrs. Gordon Lennox and her little son, of London, England, are spending some time at Ottawa with the former's mother, Lady Kingsmill.

Mr. and Mrs. Justin M. Cork of Toronto are at White Sulphur Springs and will spend two weeks at the Greenbrier.

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## Greece for Moderns

BY L. A. MacKAY

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ALL history has to be rewritten every generation or so. Even where no new material has been discovered, a society, unless it be absolutely static, cannot dispense with re-interpretations of the old material; for the subject-matter of history is never all the past, but those aspects of the known past that seem interesting and significant to a given present. No field of history is more vital or more topical today than the history of Greece; not merely is their culture the basis of our own, but many of the problems they faced, and many of the solutions they attempted, are startlingly similar to our own. Much as they owed to the older civilizations of the East, it was the Greeks that invented the two ideas that lie at the basis of Western civilization, the supreme respect for reason, and the supreme devotion to liberty.

Nor can we, who still value reason and liberty, afford to dispense with a direct knowledge of the Greek experiment. When Europe in the Dark Ages lost that direct touch, where Europe in our own day has repudiated the Greco-Roman tradition, the loss to freedom and reason is only too

painfully obvious. Even the parade of exclusive devotion to science, one of the fairest children of the Greek genius, becomes fantastic and destructive when severed from the steady influence of the art, the literature, the philosophy, that sprang from the same genius. Human society and civilization are not like a building where once the foundation is well and truly laid, it can be left to itself, and attention concentrated on the superstructure; tradition is not a framework on which later generations can build, it is a way of thought that dies and disappears completely when it is not relearned and reaffirmed in the individual minds of each succeeding generation. Tradition has been too much and too ignorantly disparaged of late years. Mankind is not yet so angelic that it can dispense with the steadying influence of "the custom of our ancestors." We are beginning to learn, as the Greeks had to learn before us, that the complete denial of tradition leaves society defenceless before unprincipled and cynical opportunism.

Mr. Durant's "Life of Greece," though intended primarily for the general reader with little or no knowledge of Greek history, is neither a careless nor a superficial work.



AUGUSTA TUCKER, author of "Miss Susie Slagle's".

It does not offer, and is not intended to offer, new interpretations, but it displays wide familiarity with the immense mass of modern work on Greek history; a sane judgment in the use of authorities, a clear sense of order in the arrangement of material, a sharp eye for the picturesque detail, and a clear, lively, and flexible narrative style. Its political judgments are necessarily summary, and often more than a little disputable; but it is in social and cultural history that the chief interest of the book lies, and here the copious, well-arranged detail gives the book a lively concreteness that is no less illuminating than attractive. Criticism of men and movements is fresh and outspoken, a genuinely personal and interested judgment, not the facile repetition of a stock verdict. Mr.

Durant has enough respect for the Greeks to treat them as irreverently as they treated one another, confident that they will emerge from the rough-hewn but with more intimate humanity. The book would give by itself an admirably full and well-presented account of Greek life, character, and achievements, and is likely as well to perform the further service of stimulating readers to a more detailed study of this supremely fascinating people.

## Life of Stendhal

STENDHAL (1783-1842), by F. C. Green. Macmillan. \$4.00.

BY PELHAM EDGAR

IT is a jelly-like and spineless generation that does not produce a man who refuses to compromise with prevailing opinion. Authors are presumed to be the products of their age, but we must accept this too easy generalization with some reserve. Stendhal perhaps better than any other man of the past two hundred years illustrates the difficulty of assimilating the period with the man. The tide of his century was setting strongly in one direction. Romanticism was in full spate, and the work of all the creative writers who were his contemporaries whether in France or abroad was strongly tinged with its dye. Yet in the habit of his thought and the movements of his style Stendhal would seem to have escaped the universal contagion. It is this exceptional and important man who is the object of Professor Green's study.

His investigation is timely, for no book in English dealing with the life and works of Stendhal has appeared for more than sixty years. Not only is it timely, but it is undertaken by the English writer most competent to perform it. Since Saintsbury we have had no scholar so capable of the task of interpreting the writers of France to the readers of England and America, and of the two Professors Green is the safer guide.

In method his book is a blending of biographical material and critical judgment, for in Stendhal's case the life and the work are supplementary to an unusual degree. Mr. Green has rightly decided that although the man is not to be explained in terms of his age his creative work can be interpreted in terms of his character and career. As the events of his life from childhood on are presented we become aware of the complex and conflicting elements from which his nature was compounded. A sense of inferiority was at war with a fiercely assertive egotism, and an idealism capable of engendering illusions with no counterpart in reality existed side by side with a realism that found its satisfaction only in the brutal truth. It was the realist in Stendhal that prevailed, but it was his delicately tuned sensibility fortified by his grasp of the factual world that made him the great analyst of his epoch.

He found himself late, for his early excursions into art and musical criticism and his experiments with dramatic form produced nothing to keep a name alive. In fiction he had a deferred triumph, which in spite of the commendation of Balzac and of Taine was not completely realized for a hundred years after his birth. "Je serai compris vers 1880," he had

said. It is safe to say that "Le Rouge et le Noir" is one of the pivotal books of the last century, which a novelist of conscience can no more neglect than "Madame Bovary" or the novels of Balzac.

## Medical School

MISS SUSIE SLAGLE'S, by Augusta Tucker. Mussion. \$2.75.

BY LOU GOLDEN

THE cycle of novels in which the medical profession is critically examined seems to be over. There is no relation between the characters in Cronin's "The Citadel" and Miss Tucker's first novel. Cronin's were human beings, some good, some bad and some so-so. In this novel of medical students at Johns Hopkins Medical School between 1912 and 1916 the medical profession is shown in only one light—that of a group of elect men interested only in the highest aims of the profession. There are no cross-currents of human behavior that characterize all men, even physicians.

Miss Tucker worships the medical profession and Johns Hopkins. With that attitude one cannot expect the personages to be real. They are not. Except for physical characteristics all the characters in the novel but one are the same — unselfish, serious, good, clean and altruistic. And that black sheep is white except for a few faint gray spots. The students who lived in Miss Susie Slagle's exclusively-medical boarding house are far different from those one knew at the university. Perhaps the difference is accounted for by the fact that this is not 1912 and Baltimore.

But what is real and seemingly authentic is the background of the novel. Miss Tucker's knowledge of Johns Hopkins, of medicine, rings true. And one of the best chapters is that in which she describes an autopsy performed on the body of a young "research worker from Toronto University. Down here doing something special with monkeys over in Anatomy. Contracted some kind of virus. The description is clear, simple and engrossing without any attempts to make it gruesome. Through the eyes of one of Miss Susie's medical students the author describes "the gorgeousness of the color of the liver, those lungs nestling their rich redness against the silver grayness of those intestines and the golden beauty of that fat lying upon the old marble table: colors of the interior of the human body excel all other colors because they have a transparency, an illumination, a glory, almost as if the sun were shining through them. An aliveness of tone, a quickness of texture."

The American Medical Association will likely put Miss Tucker's novel on their white list. Profession-conscious medical men will approve.

## Love of the Soil

MOUNTAIN FLAT, by Leonard Mann. Jonathan Cape. \$2.00.

BY MARY DALE MUIR

SIMPLICITY and directness are qualities of writing that go well with the convincing sincerity of Leonard Mann's new novel "Mountain Flat." Underlying all and making the story possible is the almost primitive love of the soil that is, with many, a part of love of home and family and with others develops into a type of acquisitiveness. Such differences, complicated by hostilities brought about by the intermarriage of Italians, Germans and English and mixed up with the love affairs of the community, give strength and background to the plot.

"Mountain Flat" is a story of Australia, set on the site of the old gold diggings, and narrated by one of her promising writers. It is the story of George Coburn, done out of a field by the weakness of a friend, and then, as he saw it, cheated out of many larger fields by the treachery of the son of the man who had gained the first desired field and the duplicity of the girl whom his own son, Vanni, had hoped to marry. It is a story that involves honest mind searches on the part of Coburn, that deals with the frustrations of simple, natural instincts and their results and ends with the forced departure of Coburn and his family from the land that had been theirs for so many years and which they had hoped to possess and augment for many more years.

There is something of the not-far-removed - from - pioneer-days atmosphere of the plains of western Canada in "Mountain Flat," yet sufficient of difference to give the story the tang of Australia—a story of varied peoples merging in a new land but not yet sufficiently merged to make a new people. To this, perhaps, is due the pervading sense of instability in the story of a people so apparently tied to their land.

## The New Books

"Jack London and His Times", by Joan London. Doubleday, Doran. \$3.50. Described as an "Unconventional Biography".

"Maud", by Richard Lee Strout. Macmillan. \$4. The private journal of a saucy, spirited girl of the American '80's, edited and arranged for the delectation of modern readers.

"Heaven Lies About Us," by Howard Spring. Macmillan. \$1.65. A novelette, about a small boy who lives on a back street in Cardiff, by the author of "O Abasalom."

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## THE BOOKSHELF

### Sight-Seeing Extraordinary

BY GRAHAM McINNES

BELGIUM: THE COUNTRY AND ITS PEOPLE, by Hugh Gibson. Doubleday, Doran. \$4.00.

AUSTRALIA: HER HERITAGE—HER FUTURE, by Paul McGuire. Stokes. \$3.50.

NINE POUNDS OF LUGGAGE, by Maud Parrish. Lippincott. \$3.50.

SIGHT-SEEING can be a vastly varied occupation—intelligent, critical or aimless. Mr. Gibson, a cultured career diplomat who abhors tourism, writes of Belgium with sensitive appreciation, minute detail and a deep love of the country and its people. Mr. McGuire, a journalist historian, writes of his native Australia in a strongly critical vein in which love for his country is mingled with deep suspicion of the way it is being run. Miss Parrish, filled since girlhood with a consuming curiosity for distant lands and an incurable wanderlust, gives us in her first book, a rambling account of personal experiences ranging over forty years, from China to Peru.

Miss Parrish, who is now in her sixties, left her husband at the age of eighteen to visit the Klondyke, and has been wandering ever since. There were times when she hit the jackpot—notably during a long period in a "club" in Pekin, in Manila, where Dewey's officers auctioned her for a thousand dollars, and in Quito, Ecuador, where she told the American consul she made her traveling expenses as an entertainer, "and I didn't confine my recital to singing and dancing." But at other times she was desperately poor and once, in Teheran, half starved for over a month.

What impresses you most is her abounding vitality. She early learned to travel light, with her nine pounds of baggage and her mandolin, and she barnstorms through the pages of her book, brushing aside war, famine, pestilence, bad food, poor transportation, and always landing up on the dock with a few dollars to spare, just in time to catch a boat for Spitzbergen, The Galapagos or Zanzibar.

Only once was her valiant spirit daunted; in Toronto in the winter of 1932-33. The "ferocious climate" nearly killed her Australian boyfriend; nor did the attitude of the people impress her—"If you opened a stand to sell hot dogs, they would want a reference not only from the seller but from the poor dogs as well, in Toronto." Miss Parrish is a most remarkable woman, and it is her sturdy character, filtering through the scrappy prose, that makes the book thoroughly entertaining.

MR. MCGUIRE, on the other hand, is a traveler with a high moral purpose—a fact which you are not easily permitted to forget. His purpose, in ranging the length and breadth of Australia, is to ascertain why it is that this youngest continent has been and is being exploited and impoverished, and why its people have crowded into huge cities instead of filling up its empty spaces. Mr. McGuire finds the reason for this lying largely in the harsh facts of geography. Australia may be likened to a vast saucer with a desert at the centre and mountains on the coast. A narrow fertile belt of land in the temperate south-east and south-west is suitable for intensive farming. Once you cross the mountains, the rainfall rapidly diminishes, the streams that started as foaming torrents lose themselves in the arid

plains, and the ground becomes progressively poorer, orchards giving way to wheat, wheat to sheep, sheep to cattle, cattle to sporadic mining and mining to desert. Of Australia's 7 million people, half live in the six largest cities, all of which are on the coast.

This is far from being a Utopia; but until planned economy is enforced we will not have Utopias. The lopsidedness of Australia's economy has been underlined by man's mistakes; but it is inherent in her physical make-up and her resources. Mr. McGuire would remedy this by a peasant community and, being an ardent Catholic, by a rapid increase in the birth rate.

This seems the purest romanticism. It is a back-to-the-good-old-days William Morris type of thought which ends logically in machine smashing. The drift to the cities has been a universal phenomenon of the machine age; and we can expect it to continue as long as machines continue to be invented which will do the work of half a dozen farm hands. If it is established that Australia's resources are capable of much greater development, a sane immigration policy is the more immediate way to the solution of the problem. As Mr. McGuire rightly says, the Australians have been far too choosy about whom they let in, and now, with the ever present threat of Japanese expansion, they can afford to be choosy no longer.

Apart from this main thesis, however, the book is a fascinating mixture of travel, history, folk lore, anecdote and personal comment, and gives an extraordinarily faithful picture of the essential spirit of Australia and her people—the brown men from the Great Outback and the brilliant city sybarites. The author is apt to be opinionated, and in his historical asides sometimes lets religious bias get the better of him (the Spanish explorers are pious zealots and the Dutch grasping traders), but he rises in his descriptions to often poetic heights, and his picture of Australian life today is vivid, penetrating and essentially true. The photographs are magnificent.

HUGH GIBSON has been the American Ambassador to Belgium for a number of years and he dearly loves both the country and its people. But he has a horror of conventional tourist literature, and has essayed to write "the sort of book I wish someone had written for me years ago." The result is a guide book to Belgium at once informative and confidential, giving us the benefit of all Mr. Gibson's experience and his rich understanding of his subject. There is a brief history of Belgium, some account, in simple language, of Flemish painting, followed by suggestions for spending your time profitably in Bruges, Ghent, Brussels and Antwerp. The author then proceeds to Liège and lesser towns, and finally leaves the beaten track to suggest what delights are yours if you visit out-of-the-way sections of the country. There follows an excellent discussion of medieval feasts and pageants, a section on Belgian cookery, and comprehensive appendices dealing with Flemish art and architecture, and miscellaneous information.

Mr. Gibson's style is admirable, and each place that he deals with is further enriched in the reader's mind by his discriminating remarks.

### BOOK OF THE WEEK

#### Asiatic Migration

BY W. S. MILNE

THE TORGUTS, by W. L. River. Stokes. \$2.75.

THE Torguts were an Asiatic people, descendants of Genghis Khan. They left their homeland in northern China, and slowly, through generations, trekked westward across the deserts and steppes of Russia, in search of freedom and pasture for their flocks. But the Russians would not leave them alone, and a hundred and forty years later, in 1771, in open rebellion against the oppressions of Catherine the Great, the Torgut Horde turned its face eastward once more. Four hundred thousand men, women and children, warriors, herds-men, and priests, set out with their possessions and cattle on a three-thousand mile march in search of liberty and their ancestral domains. Eight months later, the survivors, less than half of those that had departed from the shores of the Volga, and but a tenth of their cattle, crossed the Altai mountains into Dzungaria, their traditional home, only to be betrayed by their leaders into a crueler tyranny than that from which they had fled. This was the last great mass migration of modern history, and may well be taken as a symbol of humanity's eternal quest after freedom and the things of the spirit.

W. L. River has made a magnificent reconstruction of this epic theme. From the meagre historical accounts available, he has built up a narrative of impressive sweep, filled with colorful incident and gripping adventure, yet keeping always to the fore the

spiritual theme of the search for a country of the mind, where free souls might live in self-respect. That no such country has ever existed, and that it exists universally in the enduring heart of man, is dramatically presented in the story of the young warrior, Subutai, and the princess, Cedar-chab, who faced clear-eyed and high-hearted the hardships and treachery of the great migration, only to find at the end of it the ultimate liberation of the spirit, death.

This is a moving and fascinating novel, presenting amid unfamiliar and fascinating settings a collection of characters full of color and vitality. In spite of the historical appendix and glossary, which are a great help nevertheless, you can enjoy this picturesque tale as a first-rate piece of story-telling in the epic manner. If you wish to let your mind dip beneath the surface, you will find in this story of the Torgut migration a tract for our own times, and a philosophical criticism, not too cheerful, and not too untrue, of the existing social order. Above all, you will be made to feel—and it is because of this that the novel may make legitimate claim to a place on the shelves of one's own library, to be reread in leisurely and pleasurable fashion—you will be made to feel the capacity for endurance and aspiration inherent in the human spirit, even in the midst of hardship, privation, violence, treachery, and disillusionment. And a book that will give us this, honestly and competently, is a book to be read.

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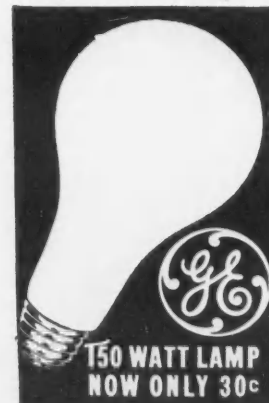
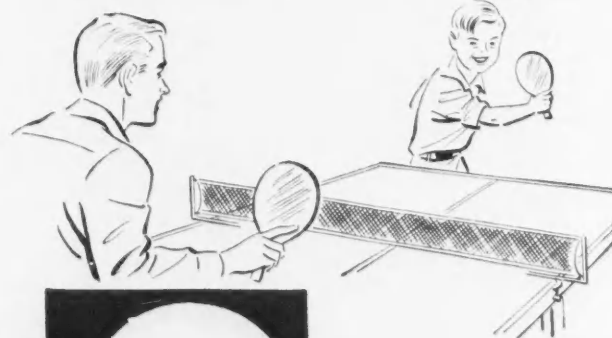
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## New Army's Food Is Streamlined

BY KENNETH JOHNSTONE

(See Pictures on Front Page of This Section)

"JOIN THE MODERN ARMY" was one of the first of the enticing slogans put out by Hore Belisha to attract British youth to the renovated British Army, and many of the reforms instituted by that dynamic personality went to justify this recruiting slogan. There is no Hore Belisha in the Canadian Army, but Canada nonetheless has not been entirely apathetic to the new ideas in army building that have been introduced abroad, particularly in Britain and in Germany. The Lorne Scots at Brampton are perhaps the best immediate example of modern science applied to the problems of warfare. For them, as for Napoleon, "an army marches on its stomach."

Army traditions, particularly the worst of them, die hard. And hardest to die is the tradition that the cook was the most slovenly and unkempt individual on parade, so sloppy as to provoke the commanding officer to banish him to the cook-house, in order to protect the appearance of the regiment. So, by hallowed tradition the cook of the regiment has been the man most unfitted for other duties, and usually just about as well suited for his new office. Yet, food has been one of the greatest sources of discontent in army life. The two great British naval mutinies of history, at the Spithead and at the Nore had food and pay as their principal sources, and the breakdown of the German army morale in 1918 was in part created by the falling-off in food quality. Yet, some armies today have the same system in the cook-house that they had in the last war.

It was the Germans who first learned their lesson with regard to food supply and service, and today with inferior food resources they are yet able to feed their troops and extract the maximum food value from the rations.

### Men With Vision

In Britain, Hore Belisha secured the best scientific advice, called in the dietetic experts of England's largest caterers, Lyons, to help him reform the food of the British Army. Those reforms are largely embodied in the new British Army Manual published last February.

The Canadian Army officially still relies on the teachings of the Manual on Army Cooking published in 1933, which in the light of the last six years' development of the science of food preparation, must now be regarded as somewhat obsolete. The Lorne Scots experiment is therefore in the nature of a moustache-bristling innovation, as revolutionary in its way as anything since the replacement of muzzle-loading fire-

arms. Though the scheme has the cautious approval of Ottawa, it is yet to be adopted outside this one unit. The eyes of the Army are on the Lorne Scots.

Perhaps one of the happiest features of the experiment is that it is in such capable hands. The father of the idea is an astute and well-travelled, well-read individual who knows whereof he speaks when he cites instances from abroad and backs up his proposals with quotations from Hore Belisha. That there is room in the Canadian Army for imagination and enterprise is amply testified in the person of Lieut.-Col. Louis Keene, Commanding Officer of the Lorne Scots, the driving force behind the Brampton experiment.

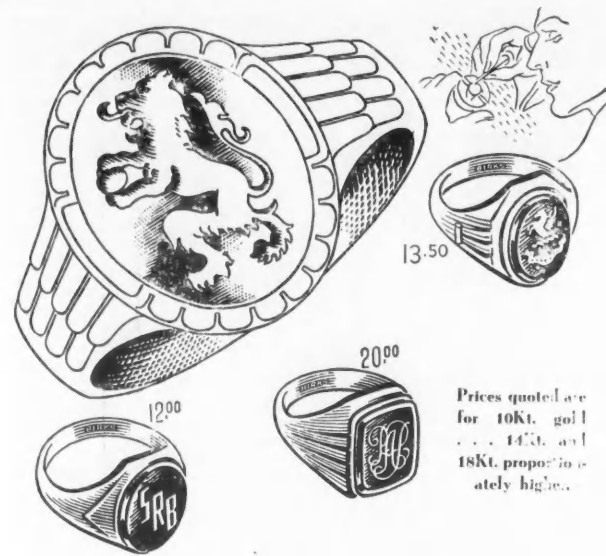
No less credit is due to the vision of Brigadier R. O. Alexander, in command of Military District No. 2, who has given his blessings to the Lorne Scots Food Administration School and who has invited other units under his command to take advantage of its facilities.

If other bouquets are to be handed out, a large one should be awarded the Canadian Dietetic Association and those other organizations which have cooperated so willingly in supplying instructors for the school.

### Ideas From Abroad

The Lorne Scots School of Cooking and Food Administration became an idea when Lieut.-Col. Keene found himself the day after the declaration of war with some 25 alleged cooks on his hands and an uneasy suspicion that few of them could do more than boil water successfully. He harked back to what he had seen abroad, particularly in Germany and in Britain in the way of scientific army food administration, and he wondered whether something similar could be done with the Lorne Scots.

The next step was to get the approval of Headquarters and the co-operation of civilian food experts. Both were soon forthcoming, and the school was speedily launched. Today some hundred cooks in training enjoy the instruction of an expert staff of teachers, headed by the capable Elspeth Middleton of Toronto Central Technical School, who lecture them on the various aspects of Cookery and Food Administration. Together with these lectures goes practical instruction in the preparation of meals in barracks, on route march with field kitchen, and even in earth trenches. Everything is based on standard army regulations—the whole object is to show that the same food can be prepared tastefully or badly, that it can be nutritious or wasted, depending entirely on the knowledge and skill of the cook.



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With standard army rations and equipment the cooks of the Lorne Scots and those other units participating in the school prepare two meals daily for the 130 men and officers at Brampton, palatable tasty meals, at a cost of around 15c per meal per man. Constant emphasis is placed in the classroom and in the kitchen on cleanliness, economy, and balanced diet in the menus. Army cooks for the first time are initiated into the mysteries of calories, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and learn the difference for instance between the food value of spinach cooked for 15 minutes and spinach cooked for an hour.

The course, which lasts for six weeks, is divided into two branches; theory and practice. In theory, there are lectures on nutrition, on scientific methods of cooking, on quality and standards of food. In practice, there is the actual instruction in the preparation of foods, type of cooking, correct meat cutting, baking and pastry, the conservation and economy of food.

### The New Era

In terms of food economy alone it is estimated that a trained army cook can in one year save 100 times the cost of his tuition, which incidentally is taken care of by the Canadian Dietetic Association and other organizations assisting. In terms of the improvement in the morale of well-fed troops, in the health and happiness of the men, there is no adequate measurement. Boiled down to its coldest logic, the fact is that as a battalion of 800 men today possesses five times the fire-power of 1000 men in the last war, so the individual soldier is worth that much more in the machine, and his well-being is that much more important.

Kitchen and class-room are not the sole centres of activity for Lorne Scots cooks. They are soldiers as well, and they are daily put through their regular army paces, P.T., drill, route marches, rifle practice. And instead of being rather ashamed of their post as cooks, they exult in it. For their office has attained a dignity never before known in army life. You will go far to see a company on parade any smarter than the Lorne Scots. The recent precedent-smashing award of a commission to a lowly cook in the British Army has emphasized the beginning of the new era. No longer is "cookie" and his offering the subject of crude jest and violent vituperation. That is, not if he has come through the Lorne Scots Cookery school at Brampton. For an army marches on its stomach and Lorne Scot cooks know how to keep that stomach fit for the longest march.

### TRAVELERS

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TOILETWARE FOR MEN AND WOMEN



PREVENTS CHILDREN from Having TRAVEL NAUSEA

and Mrs. Ralph P. Bell of Halifax, to Mr. Robert Moncel, Royal Canadian Regiment, St. Johns, Que., were: Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. S. C. Oland, Mrs. W. D. Almon, Mrs. H. E. Mahon, and Mr. and Mrs. J. I. MacLaren.

Mrs. Fred Heubach, of Brampton, Ont., who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Murray Chipman in Montreal, has left to join Mr. Heubach in Toronto, where they will take up their residence.

Mrs. W. Fred McBride, accompanied by her father, Mr. W. Henry Bell, has left Montreal for her cottage at Southern Pines, N.C., to be away until Christmas.

## Are the CLEANSING TISSUES You Buy 100% MADE IN CANADA?

Many disposable cleansing tissues have  
"Made in Canada" printed on the boxes  
although the tissue is made in the U.S.A.

We have documentary evidence to prove this—evidence from a Department of our Canadian Government.

Read the claims for our 100% made in Canada tissues. If you think that Canadian raw materials should be used **first**, that Canadian railways should do the hauling **first**, and that Canadian mills should be kept working **first**, give our tissues—a trial.

OUR TISSUES ARE AVAILABLE UNDER DIFFERENT TRADE NAMES AS FOLLOWS:

"Caresse" at Loblaw's.  
"Face-Elle" at Drug Stores.  
"Fastidia" at A. & P.  
"Gibson's" at Grocery Stores.  
"Velvetta" at Independent Drug Stores.  
"White Velvet" at Simpson's.

The same high quality is available in each of the above brands.

### Two Challenge Offers!

**\$500.00** will be paid to the first person who will deliver to us before December 31, 1939, for testing purposes, a box containing disposable cleansing tissues (not made in our mill, but made anywhere in the world) that are as strong and as thin as Gibson's Face Tissues.

**\$500.00** will be paid to the first person who will deliver to us before December 31, 1939, for testing purposes, a box containing disposable cleansing tissues (not made in our mill, but made anywhere in the world) that as far as sulphur content is concerned, are as pure as Gibson's Face Tissues.

Moreover, if either of these Challenges is successfully met, we undertake to publish the actual facts in the advertising columns of this newspaper.

The above Challenge Offers were first made on February 1, 1939, and have not been accepted to date. Our tissues are definitely stronger and softer than those made last February.

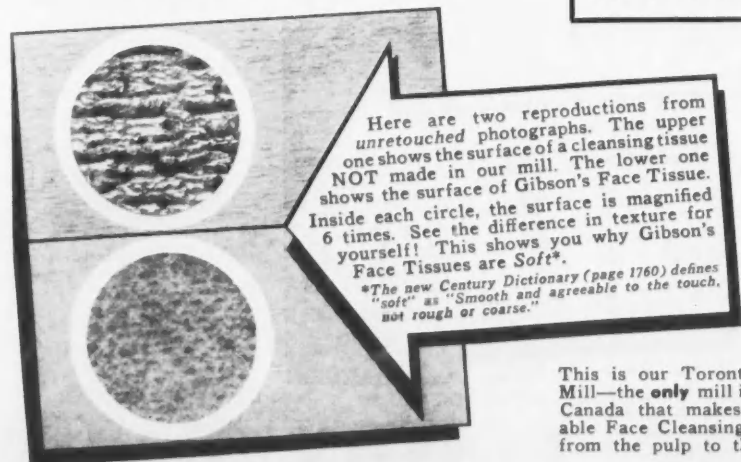
Report No. 1865

ACTIVE SULPHUR TEST ON SAMPLE OF CLEANSING TISSUE, NATIONAL CELLULOSE OF CANADA LIMITED

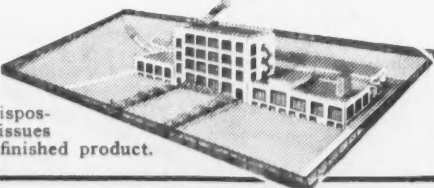
Result: The active sulphur content was approximately 0.0004%. This is considerably below the maximum content permissible in anti-tarnish paper suitable for wrapping silverware (0.0008%).

This means that Gibson's Face Tissues are of the highest possible PURITY... a point of paramount importance to consider when buying anything to be used on the face.

This report was made by the standard method of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, and is signed by the leading research laboratory in Ontario (name on request).



This is our Toronto Mill—the only mill in Canada that makes Disposable Face Cleansing Tissues from the pulp to the finished product.



**NATIONAL CELLULOSE OF CANADA LIMITED**  
1-21 CLOUSTON AVE. TORONTO (9) CANADA

**ROYAL ALEXANDRA** NEXT WEEK **MON. NOV. 20**  
MATINEES: WED.-SAT.  
Prior to New York! **ROBERT HENDERSON Presents**  
**Estelle Alison J. C. Percy**  
**WINWOOD-SKIPWORTH-NUCENT-KILBRIDE**  
in **J.B. Priestley's Farce Comedy Hit** (10 Months at St. Martin's Theatre, London)  
**WHEN WE ARE MARRIED**  
with a brilliant all-star company, including **Ann ANDREWS**  
**MARIAN WARRING-MANLEY SALLY O'NEIL A.P. KAYE PHILIP TONGE** Staged by **Mr. HENDERSON**  
SEATS NOW! Evns.: 50c to \$2.50, Ma.: Wed.-Sat.: 50c to \$1.50.



# ART AND ARTISTS

## Some Younger Artists

BY GRAHAM McINNES

CURRENT showings by five artists in Toronto emphasize the growing painterly approach which was seen in the Canadian Group exhibition. In the print room at the Art Gallery of Toronto hangs work by Louis Muhlstock and Philip Surrey of Montreal, André Bieler of Kingston and Henri Masson of Ottawa; at the Roberts Galleries on Grenville Street hangs work by Murray Bonnycastle of Toronto. All these artists are interesting because they express themselves in a highly individual manner, apart altogether from the objects of their expression—which range from male nudes to deserted houses, from harvest scenes to habitation life.

To deal with the last first, the interpreter of habitation life is André Bieler; and during the last ten years he has built up an entire world in his strong, carefully constructed water colors and oils. For Bieler, the habitation is not the noble lay-figure of "Maria Chapdelaine", but rather the shrewd, slow moving, earth-bound creature of "Trente Arpents". Bieler

arranges and re-arranges his habitants, with their farms, their villages and churches, their taverns and lumber camps, in constantly changing compositions of smooth line and closely integrated color. And he infuses these craftsman-like paintings with a warmth of solid and noble sentiment. "The Doubtful Crossing" is a superb study of a crowd waiting at the ferry slip, in which the subtly communicated indecision is vividly expressed in sinuous contours and a sombre kaleidoscope of soft tones.

Henri Masson also tells of the habitation and his life; but in place of Bieler's approach, in which people and land seem forged from the same material, Masson's interest is chiefly in landscape and city-scape, with human figures put in almost as an afterthought. I don't mean that Mr. Masson hasn't figures in mind all the time, but that—save where a slightly ironic note is intended—his figures appear from the painting standpoint to be like highlights added at the last moment. In a charming and strongly felt harvest scene, the human beings appear to be almost fixed to a transparent screen which can be removed at will. On the other hand, the scene in the ice-house and the religious procession are thoroughly well integrated. Mr. Masson's landscapes show the flesh of earth stretched tightly over the bony structure beneath, and he has an interest in deep space that gives most happy results, touched here and there with a flash of bright color which always seems just right.

Of Louis Muhlstock, I have written elsewhere; but in his curiously detached studies of gaunt houses, he forms a bridge leading across to Philip Surrey, where we find ourselves on the edge of surrealist art at its best. Surrey's sensitive and mysterious studies of the Montreal half-world give that same extraordinary feeling of nostalgia and impending doom that you get from the work of Chirico. These paintings go right to the pit of your stomach, and therefore, intellect says—"Beware, beware." But if you steel yourself to examine these paintings coldly and analytically, they still retain their appeal. They do this, because mood is knit to color and atmosphere in so genuine a manner. The newspaper blowing up that stinking back lane under the indecisive light of a street lamp is at once newspaper, succulent paint and an expression of the incredible loneliness of the great city. You catch here a note as genuinely Canadian as the garish pattern of northern rock and wood, and more truly artistic.

THERE is something of the nostalgic, too, in Murray Bonnycastle's best work; but it is expressed less through atmosphere than through colors that hint at the beauty of decay. This indoor art is as expressive as the outdoor art which we've learned to associate with Canadian painting, and Mr. Bonnycastle's work seems to me to bear the same relation to life as ballet décor bears to the stage. The variety of approach is a bit disturbing; but the best work appears to lie midway between the posed portrait and the decorative water colors of flowers—somewhere along a snow-covered street, caught from some comfortable room in the



"FARM NEAR CARLSRUHE". From the exhibition of water colors by Carl Schaefer, currently on view at the Picture Loan Society.

purple dusk of midwinter, just as the street lamps flicker on, creating a lacy pattern of saffron beneath the lacy pattern of bare branches against the evening sky.

I DON'T know if the word "humdrum" is one used in the best art circles; but if it is, I should certainly use it to describe Carl Schaefer's latest little show of water colors at the Picture Loan Society, 3 Charles Street West. Schaefer is still at his best in water colors. His approach and technique don't seem to be the type that oil suits: the slashing line, the dramatic composition, the almost theatrical play of light and dark. But in the water colors he is superb. More than ever, he seems to get not only at the essential forms of rural Ontario (the rolling hills, the mushroom elms, the cool, damp woods and the thundery summer skies) but at its essential atmosphere and spirit.

With Schaefer, the solid brick farmhouse, the twisting snake fence, the stooks in fields of stubble, the barns and even the wooden privies, swaying tipsily in the autumn breeze, become personified. But this effect is

achieved entirely through paint: these objects are conceived as entities in paint. And because there is no attempt to render a direct copy of nature, the atmosphere is all the more telling. From a single study of a farmhouse, you are able to deduce the character of the land, and the character of the people who live by the land. Schaefer is a master at creating for us the *genius loci*—"the spirit of the place." And he does this with intense sincerity, fine craftsmanship and a faintly sardonic humor that give him a place in our art akin to that occupied by Burchfield in American art.

At the galleries of the T. Eaton Co., Mr. Caleb Keene delights us with a small group of his still-lives—exquisitely mellow compositions that seem to embody the glow of old silver, the patina of rich bronze, the warmth of faded parchment and the bouquet of rare wine. Mr. Keene's interest lies in the play of texture and surface, and he caresses the objects in his well-seasoned little world with a most loving brush. This is a most appropriate showing for the season of mists and mellow fruitfulness.

## 'SALADA' Tea Bags



At your Grocer's  
Finest Orange Pekoe Blend

### Announcements

#### MARRIAGES

FENTON-TUDHOPE — On Friday, November 10th, at Christ Church, Georgetown, British Guiana, by Canon Kissick, Jean Melville, daughter of His Honor Judge Tudhope of Brockville, to Paul Mortimer Fenton of St. John, N.B.



### Oriental Cream

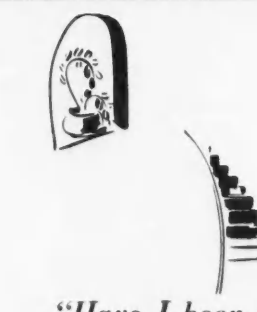
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gives a touch of satisfaction. Recaptures that soft, tender skin of youth.

White, Fresh, Radiant, Sun-Tan


MASSEY HALL TUES. EVE. NOV. 21  
**TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**  
SIR ERNEST MACMILLAN, Conductor  
GUEST ARTIST  
Jean de RIMANOCZY  
OUTSTANDING CANADIAN VIOLINIST  
SEATS NOW: 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

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PORT HOPE, ONT.  
Founded 1865  
A Boarding School in the Country for Boys.  
Scholarships of the value of \$500. a year and twelve Bursaries are awarded annually.  
For full information please write to the Headmaster,  
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YOUR FRIENDS' OWN NAMES WOVEN BY  
**CASH'S** FOR MARKING LINENS  
NEATLY AND PERMANENTLY  
FREE: Extra dozen with orders placed before December 15th.  
From your dealer or direct from  
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CASH'S 3 doz. \$1.50, 6 doz. \$2.50 NO. 50 Cement  
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"Have I been blind for years or was that carpet always so gorgeously red?"



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# CONCERNING FOOD

## "A-Hunting We Will Go - - And Eat"

*Turpentine is Firm.*

(An isolated Associated Press dispatch from our morning paper for November 7th.)

GOOD old Turpentine! volatile, pungent, admirable Turpentine—standing firm in a tipsy world filled with unimaginable horrors. What a lesson for us all is writ in Turpentine! Up, fellow flu victims exhausted by the paucity of good cheer in our morning news, up with a gay idiotic cry. Shall you be shamed by simple Turpentine? Spread the inspiring word from the blubber-lapping Eskimos to the last sober penguin shocked by Byrd in his furs; bind it about a disintegrating world with the belt of the Equator. Turpentine is firm!

I confess I have no idea what the cream of the world's news, as above, has to do with the subject in hand. Begin here. I propose to make a few observations on how to deal with Game.

Game, in your life may consist of the pair of wild duck your brother-in-law sends you each autumn when he has too much luck. On the other hand it may be a delicacy you store in quantity to enliven your smartest parties, and vary from grouse to venison. Game can often be bought and is no less enjoyable eating, I think, for your not having been in at the kill. The trick is to know the

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

exact time of the kill, for on that depends the time required for "hanging," and on hanging depends the flavor of the cooked viand.

### Time Table

Hanging in modern electric refrigerators can postpone the appearance of game on your table so nearly indefinitely it is no use discussing it. Your modern butcher can be induced to keep it for you under ideal conditions. The list below is based on ordinary dry cool weather when the game is hung in the back shed at home—the family refrigerator being dedicated to other things.

*Wild Duck*, should hang 4 to 5 days in brisk weather. If weather is mild, almost warm, 1 to 3 days.

*Wild Goose*, brisk weather about 6 days, mild 1 to 3.

*Grouse*, brisk weather 8 to 10 days, mild 2 to 4. (In England they hang them dry and cool for from 2 to 3 weeks.)

*Partridge*, brisk weather 4 to 6 days, mild 1 to 3.

*Pheasant, Woodcock*, brisk weather 8 to 10 days, mild 2 to 4.

*Venison*, brisk weather 10 days to 3 weeks. Mild 1 to 4 days.

All these unrefrigerated birds are best drawn and plucked at once.

Remember that all this game except fat duck and goose, is "dry" meat and requires plenty of basting and larding.

Do not wash game outside or in. Wipe it with a damp cloth but don't use water which ruins the flavor. Use lard, bacon grease, or olive oil, not butter, in frying or broiling game. Cook the surface quickly with a very hot fire and reduce the heat for further cooking.

If you are the snooty possessor of a duck press you will roast your wild ducks and call them "*canards sauvages à la presse*" I confess I have only had this dish at a very grand restaurant, but here's how it's done.

### Roast Pressed Duck

Pluck, draw, singe and rub duck clean with a damp cloth. Brush with fat and sprinkle inside and out with salt and pepper. Insert two stalks of celery into cavity. Heat the oven to 450 to 500 before the duck goes in. Allow 10 to 12 minutes for small duck like a teal, 12 to 15 for a medium sized bird, 15 to 20 for a big duck like a mallard. Sear duck for five minutes in the very hot oven, then open the oven door until the heat reduces to just below 450. Carve the breast off in slices from wing to breastbone. Cut off legs and leave the wings where they grew. Put pieces on a hot platter. Squeeze the



NIAGARA FALLS from the Canadian side. In the immediate foreground part of the Oakes Garden Theatre may be seen. The latter is part of the extensive program for the beautification of the district about the Canadian Falls. This work is being carried out by the Niagara Parks Commission created by the Ontario Government.

carcass in the duck press, and add any juice gathered from the carving. Serve this gravy seasoned with a little salt and cayenne, poured over the cut meat. If you prefer play with the gravy a bit, every chef goes his own way here. You may add a little

grated orange peel, melted currant jelly, sherry, or Worcestershire.

Red wine *a chambre* is the correct drink. If you prefer your wild duck stuffed don't let the purists sneer. Lots of people do. Remember not to overdo the herbs or condiments.

The dish should taste of duck, not alone of the stuffing.

Grouse as cooked in Scotland are probably the best of all game birds. Perhaps I'm prejudiced having eaten them there. Anyhow all grouse are delicious. Handle them thus:

### Scottish Roast Grouse

Pluck carefully. Do not wash in water. In drawing retain liver and heart. Cover the whole grouse with thin slices of bacon. Take a brown paper bag and grease it with lard, put the bird in it and twist tight. The oven should be fairly hot, 375 to 400. Allow 20 minutes for a young bird, 30 for a mature one. Grouse should not be rare as duck nor as much cooked as goose. Roast the bird for 2/3 of the cooking time in the paper, then remove paper, brush with butter, dredge lightly with flour and finish brown. It must not be dried out on any account.

Smart cooks cut an oblong slice of French bread, put the liver and heart through the finest blade of the meat chopper, mix the meat with butter, salt and cayenne, spread this on the bread and serve the grouse on it, called a "Trencher" in sportin' circles.

Currant or cranberry jelly, or brandied peaches are the correct accompaniment.

In roasting pheasant, partridge, quail, snipe or woodcock, brush the carefully plucked and drawn bird inside and out with olive oil and sprinkle with salt and cayenne. Make a basting sauce to use to prevent their drying out. Let the base be a little dry wine and add scraped onion pulp, salt and pepper, chopped almonds, and halved fresh grapes or plumped raisins. Lard the birds with bacon or smother in butter if you prefer this to cooking with oil.

Venison is particularly dry to cook, unless the deer is extremely young which runs you up against the game laws full tilt. A venison roast should be marinated well for several hours before cooking. Vinegar or lemon juice tenders it, removes strong tastes and adds to the flavor. Make the marinating mixture of vinegar or lemon juice, olive oil, chopped onion, herbs, and a few whole cloves and plenty of salt and pepper cooked together, strained, cooled, and poured over the raw meat, the oftener the better; certainly turn the roast in it occasionally for several hours. Then lard the roast or wrap it with bacon or pork and baste religiously every few minutes while roasting. Steaks should be marinated, brushed with bacon grease, seared first on each side and then cooked more slowly.

A famous sauce for all dark meat game, including venison, is this:

### Wine Jelly Sauce

Melt 1 glass of black or red currant jelly in a saucepan, add 1 cup of red wine. Mix it well and cook gently with 1/4 teaspoon each of powdered ginger, and clove and 1 tablespoon of lemon juice. Thicken it with equal parts of strained gravy from the game, and flour, worked smooth. Just before serving add 1 tablespoon of brandy. Serve scalding hot in a gravy boat.

# The Orchid of the Pea Family



ONE of our good customers gave us the headline for this ad. It seemed to hit the nail on the head because Green Giant Peas do have a delicate flavor that takes them out of the ordinary pea world, and has made them the largest selling brand of quality peas in Canada and the United States.

Their deliciousness begins with the seed (our exclusive Breed S-537)—a rare species discovered years ago in our experimental gardens. They have a hint of honey-like sweetness and a fresh-pea-looking, run-of-the-pod size.

Their tenderness is planned so it never fails you. Green Giant Peas are harvested by the clock—at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor.

They are packed while dewy fresh. Elapsed time from field to can: often less than three hours.

Serve Green Giant Brand Peas—"the orchid of the pea family"—and you'll get verbal orchids from those at your table.

To be sure of Green Giant Brand Peas be sure the Green Giant is on the label.



# Green Giant Peas

Grown and Packed in the Sun Parlor of Canada  
FINE FOODS OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO  
Also packers of Niblets Brand Corn  
Del Maiz Brand Cream Style Corn Gerber's Strained Vegetables and the "Green Giant" family of food products



AN INTERESTING STUDY of Miss Nancy Doane, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Doane, of Ottawa. —Photograph by Karsh.



## CRAVEN "A" FOR YOUR THROAT'S SAKE!



Wherever you buy them, cork-tipped Craven "A" are always in perfect condition... fresh!

WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT

PACKETS 25¢  
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—without cork tip—  
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Company, Limited,  
regret that, owing to  
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VITA-WEAT  
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## IMPROVE YOUR DIGESTION

Do as thousands do:—  
Help yourself to health with  
the delicious goodness that  
is concentrated in

**Bovril**

Scientific tests have definitely  
proved that Bovril aids  
digestion.

A daily cup for 1 month will  
help to make you stronger and  
more fit to enjoy life with zest.

**START TO-DAY**

# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Putting Color in Your Life

BY BERNICE COFFEY

IT IS almost impossible for anyone not to be aware in this age of the importance of diet and its effect on health and the appearance. We are not so knowing though, about the effects of color on health and well-being. The other day we chanced across an article dealing with the experiments of a certain Dr. Edward Podolsky, an authority on color, who has cited his findings in a book, "The Doctor Prescribes Color."

The Doctor points out that almost seventy per cent of human reactions are the result of what is seen by the eye. Of all the five senses—sight, hearing, smell, touch and taste—sight is responsible for the greatest degree of pleasure and satisfaction, according to the Doctor. Especially is this true of those suffering from nervous diseases and the case is cited of a shell-shocked veteran who was given a room whose color gave the impression of sunshine in the country. The ceiling was pale blue. The upper walls were sunshine-yellow; the lower walls pale green. Rugs, curtains, and lights were made to fit perfectly into the color scheme. He recovered.

Red may mean "stop" to motor traffic, but it signals "go" to the body. Bright reds, greens, oranges and blues in the decoration of kitchens make for contented cooks. Nor have the experiments with color overlooked its effects on romance. Wear white in the moonlight, say the scientists, and they practically guarantee the sound of wedding bells in the distance. On the other hand, leave that yellow dress at home if you are going on an airplane or ocean trip. Nor should yellow be used in the interior decorations of passenger planes.

The use of soothing blues and violets in a bedroom will often overcome a tendency toward insomnia. Cardinal red, a very stimulating color, is suitable for a playroom. Yellow, which stimulates without being too exciting, is suggested for the living room. Browns are most suitable for the dining room. Of course these colors must be blended into a pleasing scheme.

"Colors influence moods," Dr. Podolsky explains. "Certain colors evoke specific emotional reactions. Green suggests grass (and therefore the outdoors, especially in the country). White is symbolic of purity; red of passion. . . This is a world of colors and each one exerts a very definite effect on our mind and psyche."

### The Smooth Siren

As a concession to all the frou frou of dresses and accessories, heads are beginning to take on a smooth siren look. It all begins with the hair—or rather, the absence of hair, because the 1940 girl is a siren who completely covers her hair, as opposed to the glamor girl whose glamor is practically measured by the length and abundance of flowing hair. Many of this season's hats are built so that not a hair is in sight, and when hats are removed, there are other coverings devised to preserve a smooth head.

Since the hairdress is the beginning of so many hat styles, it is well to go a little further in this new coiffure which puts hair in its place. Off the brow, off the ears, and turning slightly upward with width at the sides—but not straight up as last year. The back hair can be long, but must be covered. It all began this summer, we suppose, with those bandaged turbans. These



THE JACKET OF LONGER LENGTH is seen in this fall suit of wine-red velours de laine. Beaver is used as a trimming in the collar, and on large patch pockets where it is employed in embroidery-like encrustations. A Lucile Paray and Jenny original.—Photograph by Doreyne, Paris.

have been followed by colorful turbans as be-jewelled and sumptuous in color as those of a maharajah.

### The Young Face

No doubt Elsie Dinsmore's papa would have taken a firm stand on the subject of cosmetics for the young; but today the teens and twenties no longer subscribe to the "scrubbed and shining" faces of dear Elsie's day. They use cosmetics and look charming, as anyone except a crosspatch will admit. Furthermore these youngsters usually retain their pretty complexions past the years of youth because they learn early to give the complexion its proper care. Some of the things to keep in mind are:

Keep your skin immaculately clean. Keep it soft with light creams. Try for the honest glow that comes from the cultivation of health.

Choose a powder that matches your skin, for everyday use. Choose a

slightly warmer shade in summer, when outdoor sports have tanned you—a rosier one in the evening when electric lights seem to steal some of the pink from your cheeks.

Don't pluck your eyebrows to a thin line, but clean up "stragglers." Save eye shadow for parties and then put the least bit on your upper lid—away from your nose, unless your eyes are unusually far apart. Try violet or green eye shadow for brown eyes; blue or light brown for blue eyes.

If you are pale enough to need extra color, use a rouge that matches your skin tone, with a pinkish or crimson cast if you have a lilylike skin, orange or brownish if you are a peaches-and-cream girl. If you are still young enough to have too many freckles, use a fairly heavy powder base in creamy tint to minimize them—although nowadays most people think they give a youthful and piquant touch.



THEY CAN DO

*More for your skin*

because they contain  
beauty-giving  
MILK OF MAGNESIA!

If your skin seems "Acid"

Don't be discouraged—here's help for you! Remember how Milk of Magnesia helps an internal excess acid condition of the stomach. Just so these Milk of Magnesia Creams act on the external excess fatty acid accumulations on the skin, thus helping to overcome unsightly faults and to beautify the skin.

MILK of Magnesia has long been known to many skin specialists for its beneficial action on the skin. A way has now been perfected to hold this ingredient on the skin long enough to be truly effective—in two remarkable new-type face creams developed by the Phillips Company, original makers of the famous Milk of Magnesia.

**PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia TEXTURE CREAM.** The very look and feel of this lovely greaseless cream give promise of what it will do for your skin! Just as Milk of Magnesia helps an internal condition of excess gastric acidity, so, in this cream, it acts on the external excess fatty acid accumulations on the skin. If your skin seems "acid," if it has lost its fresh tone and soft, smooth texture; if it has developed such blemishes as enlarged pores, oily shine, blackheads, and scaly roughness, try this unique cream.

See how it works to beautify your skin!

**A New-Type Foundation.** Here's a delightful new experience for you! Phillips' Texture Cream preserves that freshly-powdered look for hours because the Milk of Magnesia prepares the skin properly—softening, smoothing away roughness, and overcoming oiliness so that it takes make-up evenly and holds it longer.

**PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia CLEANSING CREAM.** Try this Milk of Magnesia Cleansing Cream just once and it will be your cleansing cream always! The Milk of Magnesia gives it a remarkable ability to cleanse because it not only loosens and absorbs the surface dirt and make-up but penetrates the pores, neutralizing the excess fatty acid accumulations as it cleanses. Liquefies instantly and wipes off easily. Leaves your skin really clean, and so soft and supple!

**PHILLIPS'**  
*Milk of Magnesia*  
**CREAMS**

TEXTURE CREAM—CLEANSING CREAM

NEW LOW PRICE—ONLY 75¢ A JAR

GIVE THESE CREAMS A TEST!

CHAS. H. PHILLIPS C2-118  
1019 Elliott St., W., Windsor, Ont.  
I enclose 10¢ for a postpaid trial jar of each of your two creams.

Name.....  
Address.....  
City.....

*Try this coffee*

*for Extra  
FLAVOUR*

"I FIND  
THAT SO MANY  
COFFEE LOVERS PREFER  
MAXWELL HOUSE  
...THEY GET  
DEEPER SATISFACTION  
FROM ITS  
EXTRA RICH—  
EXTRA MELLOW  
FLAVOUR"

### Now 2 Grinds

DRIP GRIND—for Drip-  
Pot or Glass Coffee Mak-  
ers. REGULAR GRIND—  
for Balled or Percolated  
Coffee.

"Good to  
the Last  
Drop"



*for EXTRA Flavour get*  
**MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE**

No wonder Maxwell House  
seizes a hit with so many  
coffee lovers... It's roasted  
by a unique method that  
captures every bit of natural  
coffee flavour.

What a peach of a coffee this  
Maxwell House is!... It has all the  
rich, full body and satisfying flavour  
that a man wants in coffee.

### Insist on All Three\*

\***ENRICHED BLEND**—Maxwell House has long been famous for its superb blend. Now careful research has enabled us to further enrich this blend to give you extra richness, extra smoothness, extra coffee flavour.

\***UNIQUE ROAST**—And Maxwell House is now roasted by a unique method that radiates penetrating heat evenly through every bean... No weak coffee due to under-roasting—no bitter coffee due to parching.

\***REAL ROASTER FRESHNESS**—Maxwell House comes to you in a Super-Vacuum tin—the only way science knows to bring you coffee that really is roaster-fresh.

Why do I never serve  
any coffee but Maxwell  
House?... because I've  
proved for myself that  
it really does give extra  
richness—extra smooth  
flavour.

And what a help it is  
to know that Maxwell  
House always reaches  
your kitchen just as  
fresh as the very hour  
it left the roasting oven.



ON SERVICE. The first woman volunteer from British Columbia is Miss Enid McAdam, daughter of Mr. W. A. McAdam, Acting Agent General for British Columbia who was called up in London two days after war was declared. Her brother is with the Princess Pats at Victoria.





## No Wonder They Call It: "Most Amazing Lowest Priced Car Ever Built!"

Here, on this page, is photographic proof that something new and something big has happened in the lowest price field. Here are some of the important reasons why thousands who have looked at the "other three" are buying this new 1940 Hudson Six.

With many, it's love at first sight the minute they open its doors on a breath-taking combination of roominess, luxury, completeness, new to the lowest price field. (See above and below.)

But there are many other reasons for the rush to Hudson showrooms. For in-

stance... news from Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah which proved that this new lowest priced car stands all alone in its class in economy, performance, endurance!

To convince yourself, take the wheel of the new Hudson Six. The smoothest ride of your life is waiting! The easiest handling! The safest travel! Before you buy any 1940 car, see the new Hudson Six... most amazing lowest priced car ever built.

(Hudson also presents 1940 winners in every other popular price class... New Eight (Canada's lowest priced Straight 8) and Super-Six; New Country Club Sedans.)

THE CAR TO SEE with the "OTHER THREE"

# HUDSON SIX

NEW LOWER PRICES STARTING AT

## \$900

for 3-Pass. Coupe, delivered in Toronto, Ont., equipped to drive; including Government taxes, not including local taxes, if any. Low time payment terms, with new Hudson Time Payment Plan. Prices subject to change without notice.

CANADA'S SAFEST CARS ARE NOW CANADA'S SMARTEST



FAMILY DINNER

OVEN COOKED FILLETS OF FISH

(Cod, haddock, halibut, whitefish, sole, etc., may be used.) The fish may be cut into pieces of suitable size for serving or the fillets may be left whole. Dip each piece into salted milk (one-half cupful of whole milk or diluted evaporated milk), toss into a pan of sifted dry bread crumbs, coat thoroughly and place in a well-oiled baking pan. Sprinkle with oil and place in a very hot oven—500 deg. Fahr. Bake until the fish is tender (about 10 minutes). Serve with Tomato, Hollandaise, Caper or Tartar Sauce.

## ANY DAY A FISH DAY

# FISH

PARTY DINNER makes ANY dinner complete

WHETHER it be for the main course at the family dinner, or as an item in a party dinner, FISH lends pleasing new tastiness to the menu. Many thousands of women in Canada have learned of the food value of Canadian Fish and Shellfish; of the many different varieties available all the year 'round, either fresh, frozen, smoked, dried, canned or pickled; and of how easy it is to prepare delicious meals with FISH from inland waters or from the sea. Plan to serve Canadian Fish to your family several times a week, either for lunch or dinner.

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FIVE PIANO RECITAL. The orchestral richness possible in the playing of five pianos by five leading masters will be heard at Massey Hall on Friday evening, November 24. The artists participating in the concert will be Reginald Stewart, Alberto Guerrero, Reginald Godden, Ernest Seitz and Scott Malcolm.

## THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

FOLLOWING the annual church parade on Sunday, November 12, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton entertained at tea at their Toronto residence, "Killyree", for the officers and their wives of the Governor-General's Horse Guards. Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Russell Locke received with the host and hostess, Mrs. A. E. Nash and Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson presided at the rose-centered tea table and were assisted by Mrs. J. W. Eaton and Miss Margaret Eaton.

Among the guests were: Brigadier R. O. Alexander, D.S.O., and Mrs. Alexander, Lieut.-Col. J. K. Lawson and Mrs. Lawson, Air Commodore A. A. L. Cuffe and Mrs. Cuffe, Lieut.-Col. S. A. Lee, M.C., and Mrs. Lee, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Nash, M.C., A.D.C.; Colonel W. W. Denison, D.S.O., V.D.; Colonel S. F. Smith, D.S.O., V.D., and Mrs. Smith; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell; Lieut.-Col. W. L. Rawlinson, M.C., V.D.; Lieut.-Col. N. King Wilson, V.D., and Mrs. Wilson; Major G. D. Thomas, E.D., and Mrs. Thomas.

Major E. T. Pointon; Lieut. F. A. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts; Major Patrick Kelly and Mrs. Kelly; Lieut. E. W. H. Berwick; Lieut.-Col. E. L. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell; Colonel J. E. L. Streight, M.C., V.D.; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Everett, M.C., V.D., A.D.C., and Mrs. Everett; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Gordon, D.S.O., and Mrs. Gordon; Lieut.-Col. A. E. S. Thompson, V.D., and Mrs. Thompson; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Laurie, M.C., V.D., and Mrs. Laurie.

Major H. M. Sharp and Mrs. Sharp; Major F. H. Wilkes, V.D., and Mrs. Wilkes; Major I. H. Cumberland and Mrs. Cumberland; Major R. G. Rudolf and Mrs. Rudolf; Captain J. A. Campbell; Colonel R. T. Hall, V.D.; Major V. Hodson and Mrs. Hodson; Major M. H. A. Drury and Mrs. Drury; Major H. C. MacKendrick, E.D., and Mrs. MacKendrick; Lieut.-Col. T. C. Evans, M.C., and Mrs. Evans; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron; Lieut.-Col. A. J. C. Taylor, V.D., and Mrs. Taylor; Major A. W. Black, M.C., and Mrs. Black.

### At Jericho

Among members of Jericho Country Club, Vancouver, and their friends who attended the informal dancing party in the clubhouse recently were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Southam, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Markham, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McL. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Lamprey, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Farris, Flight-Lieutenant and Mrs. R. E. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cove, Mr. and Mrs. William Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Shaler, Miss Elizabeth Kenny, Miss Ruth Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Garvock of Ottawa.

Miss Betty Jukes, Miss Barbara Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gower, Miss Jeannie Scott, Miss Ann Griffin, Miss Margaret Rose, Miss Helen Coyle, Miss Virginia Lefurgey, Mr. Alan Russell, Mr. Howard Martin, Mr. Judd Whittall, Mr. Seord Lampman, Mr. Geoffrey Wootton, Mr. John Shallock, Mr. Robert E. Cromie, Mr. Philip Allen, Mr. J. E. T. McMullen.



CONCERT MASTER of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, Jean de Rmanoczy, will be guest-artist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting, at Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, November 21. He will play Brahms' Violin Concerto.

### At Government House

Her Excellency The Lady Tweedsmuir has opened work rooms at Government House, where supplies from the Red Cross headquarters are completed, clothes made for children in England who have been evacuated from vulnerable points, and also for the distressed civilian population in Canada.

The quarters are the billiard room of the Vice-regal residence where five groups work six hours a day. Each party includes an experienced knitter and a competent seamstress. Her Excellency contributed four new electric sewing machines and six others were loaned by Ottawa women so that there are now ten in use. Among those taking part in this important work are: Mrs. E. H. Coleman, Mrs. Charles Camsell, Mrs. J. A. Calder, Mrs. K. M. Guthrie, Mrs. T. A. Crerar, Mrs. A. B. Hutchins, Mrs. Watson Sellar, Madame Jan Pawlica, Lady Campbell, Mrs. Patrick Kerwin, Mrs. Gladstone Murray, Miss Crerar.

### On the Tapis

A joint dance is taking place for young people at the Fort Garry Hotel in Winnipeg, on November 24 when Mrs. Charles F. Pentland, Mrs. S. C. Riley, Mrs. G. W. Hutchins, Mrs. Hugh Phillips and Mrs. H. E. Sellers will be hostesses.

Colonel and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, "Parkwood", Oshawa, have sent out cards for a chrysanthemum exhibit on Saturday afternoon, November 18.

The officers of the Garrison of Quebec will hold a Charity Ball on the evening of Friday, November 24th, at the Chateau Frontenac, the proceeds of which will go towards the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The annual ball of the Hamilton Junior League is to take place at the Royal Connaught Hotel in that city on Thursday night, December 28.

### "Entente Cordiale"

This season "La Ligue de la Jeunesse Feminine", of Montreal, has made arrangements to present to its patrons and the public at large the Canadian premiere of "Entente Cordiale", a French cinema-tographic performance featuring historical Anglo-French relations, including some outstanding episodes in the reign of King Edward VII.

This gala performance will be given at the St. Denis Theatre on Monday night, November 27th. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir have graciously expressed their willingness to attend and the Minister of France, Comte Robert de Dampierre will also be present.

This performance is to be given in support of the welfare activities of the Ligue and also to provide funds for the benefit of French-Canadian Regiments of the C.A.S.F., Les Fusiliers Mont-Royal and Le Regiment de Maisonneuve, which will be represented officially at this function by the officers in command and staffs.

### Speakers and Meetings

Her Excellency the Lady Tweedsmuir will accept for distribution in the west, books contributed by the members of the Women's Canadian Club for the annual book shower. These may be brought to the office of the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, any day up to, and including the date of the next meeting on Monday, November 20. The meeting will be addressed by Senator Adrian Knatchbull-Hugesson, K.C., who will speak on "Canada At War".

A luncheon meeting of the Good Neighbors took place on Friday, November 17, at Eaton's Round Room, with Mrs. Fred Birchard, president of the Women's Federation of Good Neighbors, in the chair. The speaker, Professor E. J. Urwick, chairman of the board, chose as his subject "Our Neighbors in Toronto Today". The luncheon was convened by Mrs. J. L. Shannon.



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## Do Not Remain a Slave to Constipation!

Don't believe that common con-  
stipation is an ill that has to be  
endured. "Becoming" "regular"  
would no longer be a problem if  
your food aids to form the  
"bulk" necessary for "regular-  
ity."

This "bulk" will be obtained  
easier by eating Kellogg's All-  
Bran every day. All-Bran is not  
completely assimilated and helps  
form in the intestines a soft  
"mass" favourable to "regular-  
ity."

All-Bran is a crisp and brown-  
ed cereal, delicious to taste, and  
which is one of the foods the  
richest in Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, the natural  
intestinal tonic.

Eat All-Bran every day, drink  
lots of water, and see how agree-  
able life is when you are "reg-  
ular." Made in London, Canada,  
by Kellogg. At all grocers.

## Rendezvous with SUNSHINE

Plan your escape from cold weather. Make a date  
with sunshine and blue skies in St. Petersburg,  
the famous Sunshine City. Here the sun shines 360 days  
a year—and there's always a wide variety of sport  
and entertainment to fill your days with pleasure.  
Accommodations for every requirement. Mail this  
coupon for new booklets.

H. O. Neal, Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg,  
Florida: Please send the booklets checked below—  
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J. Aldéric Raymond, Vice-President



GOLF IS THE MAIN SPORT at White Sulphur Springs. The infra-red camera gives the expanse  
of the three courses an eerie look. This shot looks up the first fairway of the number three, the Green-  
brier eighteen-hole course. There are in addition the Old White eighteen-hole course and the Lakeside  
nine-hole layout.

## PORTS OF CALL

### White Sulphur Is An All-Year Resort

BY BYRNE BAUER

WHITE Sulphur Springs, the Happy  
Valley of West Virginia, beckons!  
It whistles a particularly poignant,  
tempting tune to Canadians, who for  
reasons of their own, want to travel  
southward this winter to warmer  
climes. It's a whistle that echoes in  
the ears of many Dominion citizens  
whose time and travels have led  
them afield to the green-clad valley  
of West Virginia that is the home of  
White Sulphur Springs and the  
mighty Greenbrier Hotel.

A hundred and sixty-one years ago  
—before steam heat—White Sulphur  
was a summer resort only. But now  
it's an all-year spa, America's most  
beautiful all-year resort, no less. And  
winging, wheeling and whistling  
their way southward for the winter,  
many Canadians will find their way  
to the hospitable doors of The Green-  
brier for visits that will break their  
trip to the salt air of Florida and  
other gulf spots. There's a welcome,  
warm as the southern sunshine, wait-  
ing for them and for others whose  
time is shorter, but whose desire to  
escape the cold, is none the less sin-  
cere and earnest.

### Country Estate

White Sulphur Springs is the per-  
fect resort, with all the facilities of  
a combination of playgrounds, much  
of the life of a big city and the added  
attraction — the charm and beauty  
and atmosphere of a wondrous coun-  
try estate. That's the secret of The  
Greenbrier's success as a playground  
for the world's society. It has charm  
and comfort, in spite of its six hun-  
dred rooms, its range size and the  
throngs that inhabit it twelve months  
of every year.

For The Greenbrier is an all-year  
resort, with attractions characteristic  
of winter, as its cool caress is typical  
of summer. In recent years there  
has been noted an increasing tend-

ency on the part of North Americans  
to stay in North America; many of  
them have found their way to this  
West Virginia spa, not for its sports  
facilities — although they are diffi-  
cult to surpass—but for its spa equip-  
ment, for the healing bath cures one  
finds there and the air of peace and  
quiet and dignity which pervades the  
vast 7,200 acre estate. This winter  
this tendency will more than ever be  
seen and felt. European chaos will  
be responsible for it and resort spots  
in the U.S. will feel the tide of traffic  
that must move about and which  
now will move in a more limited  
sphere. Sun-followers and spa pat-  
rons will have to visit American re-  
sorts or go without their bath treat-  
ments and many of them, rather than  
go without, will see for the first time  
—and enjoy—the unsurpassed facili-  
ties of the spas like White Sulphur  
Springs and many another long  
neglected place.

White Sulphur will offer attractions  
during the winter months difficult to  
overlook; its rates, its advantages will  
be difficult to pass by.

With a year of experimentation  
over, The Greenbrier is re-offering  
last year's all-inclusive cure, a special  
tariff offer that drew hundreds to  
the Georgian whiteness of the resort  
in the short space of three months.  
Enlarged and extended, The Green-  
brier will again offer an all-inclusive  
rate covering a two-week period for  
those for whom the bath cure is a  
good excuse for an inexpensive, salu-  
tary rest at one of the world's great-  
est playgrounds. For any two weeks  
between December first and April  
first 1940, Canadians may attend and  
have the benefits and pleasures of  
room, private bath, meals, a medical  
consultation and two full weeks of  
sulphur bathing, with free use of the  
huge indoor swimming pool thrown  
in for good measure. As department  
stores might say, it's the bargain of  
bargains.

### For the Cure

The sulphur baths at the noted  
West Virginia resort are famous. Be-  
sides every accepted type of hydro-  
therapeutic treatment, the warm,  
caressing, easing comfort of the sul-  
phur baths have made White Sulphur  
one of the best known and effective  
bath treatment headquarters in this

country. Of the twenty-five thousand  
annual guests at the vast hotel, more  
than ten per cent avail themselves of  
these baths that do away with nerves  
and fatigue and worry. They are  
meant for just such troubles—the  
dream of the tired business man or  
the overworked society leader whose  
duties are too many.

White Sulphur Springs, as a win-  
ter resort, is an ideal place in which  
to relax and avoid the sources of  
worry and fretting. One couple from  
England, making one of their fre-  
quent trips to this country, arrived  
late in the season for two weeks,  
found the resort so much to their  
liking and so beneficial that they are  
still there. They have taken one of  
the thirty-five hotel cottages. So far  
as its real winter is concerned, there  
is little to fear. Cold yes, but crisp,  
exhilarating cold that makes the  
blood tingle with good health. Golf?  
Of course—the year round, with rid-  
ing, swimming, shooting and archery  
holding their own among the "winter  
sports" the mid-south spa makes  
available.

But it isn't the sports that make  
White Sulphur such a winter place;  
it's the air of calm quiet that prevails,  
like a great, comfortable homey home  
after a noisy, crowding houseparty  
has just left. That's its charm and  
the great healing agent that hun-  
dreds seek each year.

That's White Sulphur Springs.

### Over the Old Trails

Overnight from three quarters of  
the population of the United States,  
the West Virginia spa is within easy  
reach by train or car from any East-  
ern city. By train a direct, comfort-  
able and fast ride over "George  
Washington's Railroad," the Ches-  
apeake and Ohio, overnight from New  
York City. By motor on Highway  
Sixty, the famed Midland Trail, track  
of the earliest east-west stage coach  
line more than a hundred years ago,  
that traverses the state of Virginia,  
the Old Dominion. Or another way—  
south through beautiful Shenandoah  
Valley on U.S. highway eleven, then  
onto sixty for the last stretch through  
the eastern Alleghenies. It's the path  
of the buffalo and the Indian no  
matter which way one travels, with  
the color and glory and history of  
both as they pertain to the history  
of the great continent.



THE GRACIOUS VIRGINIA WING of The Greenbrier at White Sulphur  
Springs is a good example of the Georgian architecture of this famous West  
Virginia resort.

## Do This to Get Safest Fast Relief from Colds

DOCTORS APPROVE ALMOST IMMEDIATE RELIEF  
BY FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS IN PICTURES HERE



1. To quickly relieve headache, body discomfort and aches, take 2 Aspirin Tablets and drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.
2. For sore throat from cold, dissolve 3 Aspirin Tablets in 1/2 glass of water and gargle. Pain, rawness are eased in a few minutes.
3. Check temperature. If you have a fever and temperature does not go down, if throat pain is not quickly relieved—call your doctor.

### Avoid Strong Drugs . . . But Be Sure You Get Fast-Acting Aspirin

A cold is too dangerous to trifle with. Don't take chances by depending on "cold cures" or strong drugs.

The method pictured above is the tested modern way. It is known and approved by physicians everywhere . . . the safest fast relief available for the normal person to use. Take it at once to check your cold.

In a few minutes the Aspirin you take relieves the aches and pains of your cold, and helps reduce fever. And the Aspirin gargle eases raw, sore throat from your cold almost instantly. Hours . . . days of discomfort are saved!

But remember, don't take chances with strong drugs. For fastest re-

sults you can get safely, be sure you get Aspirin, tested and proved by millions of people. Keep in mind that even when taken frequently, Aspirin does not harm the heart.

Try this way. But be sure you get real Aspirin. It is made in Canada and "Aspirin" is the trademark of the Bayer Company, Limited.



**WARNING!**  
SEE THIS CROSS!

If the word "Bayer" is not on every tablet, it is not Aspirin. Don't let anybody tell you it is.

**ASPIRIN DOES NOT HARM THE HEART**



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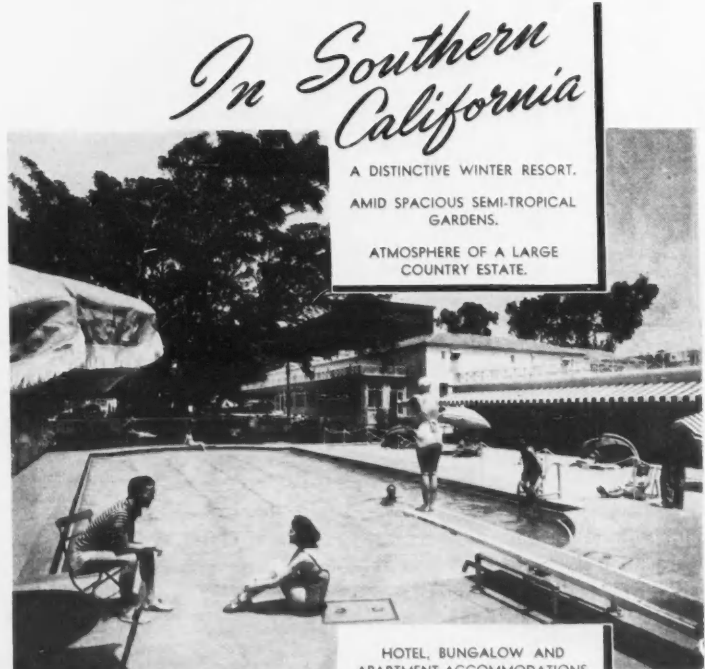
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THIRTY MINUTES TO LOS ANGELES SHOPPING DISTRICT



# THE BACK PAGE

## Mercy Flight

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

PITTSBURGH. (AP) A frightened little bird escaped today from airplane pilots returning it to Detroit after starting it on a journey to South America.

A Central Airline's employee who found the tiny creature shivering in a Detroit filling station yesterday took it to be a hummingbird which should have left for tropical Brazil two months ago. To enable the handful of feathers to catch up with nature three big airlines hurriedly arranged to transport it to South America. Later developments disclosed the hummingbird was a Brown Creeper, native of the North. This news resulted in the migration ending at Washington. The pilots said the bird became listless on the trip. As they lifted it from its cage it fluttered from their hands and then sped away. They made no attempt to recapture it.

IT IS HARDLY possible that the above news item, which appeared in all the papers across America, can have escaped the attention of Hollywood's idea-men. But just in case it has I have drafted out a rough scenario based on the incident. The characters and most of the events are, of course, fictitious, and any resemblance to actual pictures, past or future, is purely coincidental.

It opens with the various characters arriving at the Detroit airport. They would include, as a tentative line-up: A munitions manufacturer (Edward Arnold); a high-class lady outcast, a Miss LaVerne, in a fox cape (Ann Sheridan); a prominent club-matron, a Mrs. Peabody, in stone-martens (Mary Boland); a gun-man (Joseph Calleia) and a detective (Nat Pendleton); a scientist (Donald Meek). Other members of the cast would

be: an air-hostess (Dorothy Lamour); a pilot (Gary Cooper); an airport manager (Lionel Barrymore); co-pilots, attendants, etc.

The camera picks them out as they arrive. When they have all assembled (everyone carefully skirting Miss Sheridan, who is wearing an orchid corsage and chain-smoking) a Detroit airport attendant hurries in holding a hummingbird.

Attendant: Listen, this little guy must have missed the boat when the other hummingbirds left for the South. How about you getting him to Brazil?

Pilot: Sorry, we don't go to Brazil. We only go as far as Washington.

Hostess: Aw, Jim, don't be like that. We can take the poor little chap as far as Washington. Look at him. (She pokes a finger at the hummingbird and says "Tweet, tweet!") Clubwoman Peabody rustles up, says Oh the poor wee soul, we must do something. Miss LaVerne grounds her cigarette, pokes the hummingbird and says "Hi-ya Pal!" Mrs. Peabody glares at Miss LaVerne and withdraws, huddling her stone-martens.

Airport Manager (Lionel Barrymore) hobbles out.

Airport Manager: Doggast it, what's holding you up? Why, what the blue blazes—

Hostess: Oh Mr. Prendergast, look at the poor little fellow. He got left behind when the other hummingbirds went south. Can't we fly him as far as Washington?

Airport Manager: What the blue blazes! Doggonit, I'm running an airport, not an aviary!

All the ladies: Oh, please Mr. Prendergast!

The hummingbird: Ee-ee.

Mr. Prendergast: (It's only his man-

ner that is crusty. His heart is as big as all out-doors.) All right, all right, get going. I'll wire ahead to Washington and Mexico City. (To the hostess) See that he gets a bran mash at Pittsburgh. And keep an eye on the upholstery. Now everybody, get going.

They all climb into the plane. Mrs. Peabody goes first, followed by the munitions manufacturer. The scientist (Donald Meek) climbs in, reading a text-book. The gunman keeps his eyes on Miss Sheridan's legs. (This is important, because later when his better feelings—and hers—are aroused he won't have eyes for anything but the womanly light in her face.)

The hummingbird is stowed in a corner of the luggage compartment. Everybody settles down and the engines start. Close-ups of: (a) Miss LaVerne smoking gloomily; (b) the munitions manufacturer looking over the million-dollar contract he is taking to Washington; (c) the detective grinding his heel on his prisoner's toe—"My mistake, pal!"; (d) Clubwoman Peabody looking over the notes for her speech at the American Federation of Women's Clubs; etc.

PRESENTLY Miss LaVerne gets up and strolls over to look at the hummingbird.

Miss LaVerne: (to the company) If you ask me this bird doesn't look any too good.

Mrs. Peabody: (controlling her repugnance and joining Miss LaVerne) Why this bird is sick! (excitedly) Call the pilot.

The pilot comes in. They all gather round—the munitions maker, Mrs. Peabody, Miss LaVerne, the gunman and detectives—everybody except the scientist who goes on reading his book.

Mrs. Peabody: This bird is in a very serious condition. Has anyone any stimulant?

Miss LaVerne: I've got a bottle of White Horse in my bag if you think he could use it.

Mrs. Peabody: Anything, only hurry! There isn't a moment to lose!

Miss LaVerne produces the bottle, the hostess a teaspoon. The hummingbird is carefully fed a drop or two.

The Detective (anxiously): You

want to go easy on that hootch Ma'am. You don't want to get the little feller plastered.

The little feller flutters over and gives a faint "Ee-ek."

Mrs. Peabody: That's better, that's a brave little fellow! (to Miss LaVerne) Could you spare another drop or two my dear?

Miss LaVerne: He can have the whole bottle the poor little dope!

The hummingbird flutters up, lurches forward and rolls over on his back, his claws in the air. Mrs. Peabody and Miss LaVerne clutch each other.

Mrs. Peabody: (frantically, to the pilot) Do something, you've got to do something.

The Pilot: We're doing everything we can Ma'am. I've sent a radio call ahead to Washington to meet the plane.

Miss LaVerne: (despairingly) Oh look at him. He'll never reach Washington! (She begins to sob and Mrs. Peabody puts an arm about her. For a moment they are just sister-women together. The gunman leans forward and examines the patient.)

The Gunman: Heart's still beating. He may make it.

Mrs. Peabody: (gravely) We have done everything we can. We can only wait now and trust in a higher power than our own. (They all nod and draw together, watching the patient.)

THE Munitions-Maker: (suddenly)

Well folks here is a strange thing. We all get on this plane and we're all strangers. And then something like this happens and we get a new slant on things. We're all just human beings, with love in our hearts. (He pauses, impressively) If that little tiny life means so much, what must the lives of millions mean? (He looks about the company and is suddenly deeply excited) Well I'll tell you what it means to me. Look, in this briefcase I've got a contract for a million dollars! (He pulls out the contract and holds it up) A million dollar contract for munitions! Well, just to show what this experience means to me—(He quietly tears the contract across and drops the pieces on the floor.)

There is a deep silence. The great heart of humanity is now beating so loudly it almost drowns out the engine. The detective quietly slips off the hand-cuffs that attach him to the gunman. The gunman, who has had his eye on Miss LaVerne all the time edges over to her.

The Gunman: Pardon me Miss, but I've been watching you. The way you let that poor little sucker have your hootch and everything. (He pauses, controlling his feelings) Well, I just want to say—you're a good girl.

Miss LaVerne: (cynically) Well, not technically. (in a gentler voice) I guess when my big chance came I just missed the boat. Like that poor little sucker there.

The Gunman: (steadily) You're a good girl... Listen when I came on here I had it all figured to make a break at Washington. Well now I feel different. I'll do my stretch. But if I thought that when I came out—

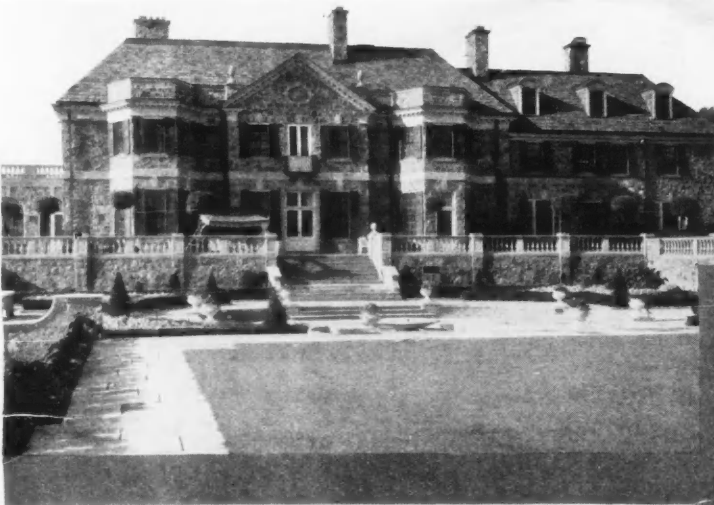
AT THIS point the patient flops over suddenly and backs into the corner. It collapses again on its back and lies still.

Miss LaVerne: (wildly) More whiskey quick. Oh why can't somebody do something?

The Scientist: (coming forward from the back of the cabin) Pardon me, ladies and gentlemen, perhaps I can be of assistance. I am the curator of the New York Natural History Museum. (He leans forward and examines the patient, then straightens up.) But ladies and gentlemen, this is not a hummingbird. It is a Brown Creeper, native of the North. If you take this bird south it will die of heat-stroke.

Sensation among the passengers. The hostess, a practical girl, picks the hummingbird up and hurries it to the ice-box at the rear. Miss LaVerne declares passionately that the only thing to do is for the plane to change its course and head straight for the Arctic. The gunman says that is O.K. with him, he hasn't any engagements that can't wait. There is a short silence, then Mrs. Peabody says in a dignified tone that while she has every sympathy with the unfortunate bird she feels that the message she is to bring to the Federated Women's Clubs of America is definitely more important than a brown creeper. The pilot says that his orders are to get the plane to Washington and he can't let sentiment interfere with his schedule. The munitions-maker who supports Mrs. Peabody goes back to his seat, where he peers privately into his briefcase. (Close-up of interior of briefcase, showing duplicate copy of contract which he has wisely retained.) The scientist goes back to his, and having discovered where the hostess keeps her paper-bags, amuses himself by blowing them up and popping them loudly. (This is a natural for Donald Meek.) The hostess goes back to look in the ice-box and discovers that the Creeper has revived and fallen into the mayonnaise. She puts it back on the luggage shelf where it immediately begins to wilt without attracting any notice. Everybody is still engaged in furious argument when the pilot grounds the plane at Washington. He opens the door, the bird flutters from his hand and speeds away. Nobody pays any attention to it. The gunman slips out the door and speeds away too. Nobody pays any attention to him either...

I know of course that this is no way to end the picture. When I reached this point I frankly hadn't any idea how the story should be finished. I guess Mr. Frank Capra will just have to figure out an ending for himself.



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